

From N. Africa to Asia

Islamic Revival Shakes Regimes of All Shades

By Jonathan Kandell

TEHRAN, Nov. 24 (NYT) — In Iran, a 2,500-year-old monarchy, backed by the most powerful military force in Central Asia and a surplus of oil riches, is staggered by a loosely organized, unnamed opposition led by conservative Islamic clerics.

In neighboring Afghanistan, the pro-Soviet regime installed by a military coup earlier this year lashes out at its opponents as "foreign agents" covering their faces with an Islamic mask — and hastens to strengthen its own legitimacy by publicly embracing the teachings of the Koran.

In Egypt, Moslem fundamentalists last year assassinated a Cabinet minister who opposed their program. And in Malaysia, university students are putting pressure on the government to adopt a *sharia* (sacred-law) legal code aligning civil, criminal and commercial laws with Islamic doctrine.

From North Africa to the Middle East to Central and Southeast Asia, the winds of a religious revival are sweeping with various degrees of force through the world's 600 million Moslem faithful.

Vulnerable Regimes

Conservative and radical regimes both appear vulnerable. While the resurgent Moslem movement has taken special aim at the alleged excesses of Western influence, it is hostile to Marxist ideals as well.

For the United States, Europe and Japan, the primary concern over the Moslem revival focuses on how its success would affect the supply of oil and the status of billions of dollars of investments in the area. The reduction of petroleum exports and calls for the expulsion of foreigners during the current unrest in Iran have already created apprehension in the West.

The Russians, who also saw part of their natural gas supply cut off by striking Iranian workers, appear uneasy over the Islamic revivalist movement's potential influence on the Soviet Union's own millions of Moslems.

Recently the Russians asked for an additional consulate in Libya, but quickly withdrew the request when the Libyan leader, Moammar Qadhafi, an Islamic activist, demanded in return a Libyan consulate in Tashkent, the major city in the heavily Moslem region of the Soviet Union.

Minorities Rattled

Within Islamic countries, the Moslem revival has rattled minorities fearful of religious or ethnic intolerance. Businessmen concerned that a return to religious legal codes will hamper economic activity, planners eager to modernize their countries, and middle-class people comfortable with Western mores and materialism.

In Iran, now the center of Moslem unrest, the ingredients for an explosive revivalist backlash have been gathering for years. Beginning in the early 1960s, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi strongly antagonized the religious establishment of the majority Shiite Moslems by stripping away its large landholdings as part of an agrarian reform program, and ending its dominant voice in education, marriage and divorce.

Furthermore, the Shah ignored a 1906 constitution that divided political power among the monarchy, Parliament and the religious leaders, who were supposed to determine whether legislation was in keeping with Islamic laws.

An industrialization program that started 15 years ago has cut the proportion of Iranians living in rural areas from 75 percent to 52 percent of the population. But the Shah's vision of transforming his country into a global power has proved less inspiring than the conservative social and religious values that were left behind in the rural villages.

Religious Backlash

These traditional values have been sorely challenged by the accelerating Westernization that followed a 1973 oil price boom. The arrival of 100,000 more Western businessmen, technicians and their families, the influx of Western-style affluence by the growing middle and upper classes, the alleged moral laxity of the wealthy, the evident pervasiveness of government and business corruption, the films, nightclubs, liquor stores and other symbols of Western "decadence" — all of this helps to swell the ranks of the religious backlash.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the most powerful religious opposition leader despite his 15 years in exile, has spoken of a need to "save petroleum reserves for future generations."

Another religious revivalist, Libya's Col. Qadhafi, has limited oil production and sought to screen out Western influence in his country. Even in Saudi Arabia, whose conservative leaders are seemingly beyond reproach from Moslem fundamentalists, a vocal minority has argued that petroleum output

should be slashed to hold back the influx of Western goods and mores. Xenophobia has played a major role in the Moslem opposition movement in Iran, despite assertions by religious leaders that incidents have been the work of small groups of irresponsible fanatics.

Foreigners Rejected

A major reason behind the oil strike was the demand by Iranian employees that foreigners be excluded from petroleum operations. Similar demands have disrupted air transportation and the country's communications system, and even a steel-factory complex being directed by the Russians.

Non-Western minorities, including Kurds, Jews and Armenians, have also been shaken by the Moslem opposition movement.

Intolerance by Moslem fundamentalists has occasionally erupted in other countries as well recently. In Egypt, President Anwar Sadat's last-minute intervention foiled a legislative attempt to declare the death penalty for anyone seeking to convert a Moslem to another faith — a move aimed at the Coptic Christian minority.

In Malaysia, a fundamentalist Islamic group has called for expulsion of non-Moslems, and has been accused of desecrating more than 20 Hindu temples.

In Afghanistan, the pro-Moscow regime of President Nur Mohammed Taraki has been troubled by a fundamentalist Moslem guerrilla movement based in Pakistan.

Eliminate Interest

Apparently fearful of the possibility of a larger Moslem opposition, Mr. Taraki has paid visits to mosques and made certain that Koranic teachings are more widely disseminated than Marxist literature. In Pakistan, conservative Moslems played a role in the military overthrow of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was not only convicted of murder but also of failing to live according to the teachings of the Koran.

His successor, Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, has fought hard to promote Moslem orthodoxy as a unifying force for the country, and has promised to align the legal system with the requirements of Islamic law. One such reform now under way would gradually eliminate interest charges from the banking and financial system.

Islamic leaders in Iran have also raised the possibility of removing interest from financial transactions. Hostility to the modern banking system was evident in recent violent demonstrations that destroyed scores of banks in Tehran and other cities.

However, the bazaar merchants, who have been an important element in the Moslem opposition, have long made a practice of charging even higher interest rates than the banks in their money-lending operations.

Army Reportedly Kills 15 In Iran Demonstrations

(Continued from Page 1)

testers with machine guns when they refused to disperse. The military so far has only confirmed five deaths. But opposition sources claim the death toll was more than 30.

Tehran appeared quiet today, but unrest was reported simmering in the holy city of Mashhad in northeastern Iran near the Soviet border.

Anti-Shah feeling is high in Mashhad, a stronghold of Shiite Moslems bitterly opposed to the Shah's modernization drive. Religious leaders charge that modernization has encouraged a loosening of

Rapid Growth Of Population Confronts Arabs

LONDON, Nov. 24 (UPI) — Despite its wealth of resources, the Arab world faces serious problems in dealing with an expected doubling of its population to more than 300 million by the year 2000, according to Roushdi el-Hameidi, of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Mr. Hameidi, one of the speakers at a conference on population, said the growth of population in Arab countries was among the highest in the world, due to early marriage, cultural attitudes favoring large families and a high correlation between a woman's fertility and family prestige.

In Egypt, he said, the Aswan Dam was intended to provide agricultural land for 4 million people, but while it was being built, the population of Egypt increased by 10 million.

He said the population in Arab cities was growing at a rate at least twice as fast as that of the total population and the number of people in the cities of Kuwait, for example, would double in less than 10 years.

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JOKING MOOD — Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, right, has amusing words for members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in his Tel Aviv office Friday. From left are Sens. Clairborne Pell, D-R.I., Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Henry Jackson, D-Wash.

Treaty Publication Is Surprise

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of war between Egypt and Israel is at an end and that both sides will undertake the establishment of peace.

• Israel agrees to withdraw from Sinai, with details of the withdrawal to be contained in one of the annexes.

• Both sides agree to establish relations.

• Egypt agrees to refrain from "terrorist" acts against Israel and to strive to prevent such acts.

• Security arrangements are agreed upon by both sides and spelled out in an annex.

• Freedom of sea navigation and air traffic are assured in the regions of the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran.

• The pact will not be affected

by "any act or blunder" by either side, and both sides agree to resolve disputes by peaceful means.

Analysts Offer Explanation

CAIRO, Nov. 24 (NYT) — The surprise publication of the draft peace treaty was aimed at showing Arab critics that Egypt was not negotiating a separate peace, some knowledgeable Cairo-based analysts have concluded.

The draft leaked in Arabic by Al-Ahram was identified by Egyptian sources as the early U.S. version of the draft treaty, which the Israeli Cabinet approved on Tuesday. Al-Ahram was not clear on this point when it published the preamble and nine articles of the treaty.

There was a brief respite today in

Egypt's reassessment of the deadlocked Washington peace talks.

The Egyptian chief negotiator, Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, met with other top officials as soon as he returned home last night. Further strategy meetings are expected to resume tomorrow evening before recommendations are presented to President Anwar Sadat.

The two-hour meeting last night produced some hints that Egypt might consider softening its insistence on a timetable for the creation of a Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza.

After his meeting with Gen. Ali, Premier Mustafa Khalil told reporters that Egypt still demanded linkage between the peace treaty and the Palestinian issue. But he said that the matter of a timetable "will have to wait completion of our study."

The interpretation here is that Egypt might be satisfied to have the question of local elections linked to Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai, providing a less explicit deadline for self-rule to get under way in the West Bank and Gaza.

Cairo-based analysts noted several key passages in the treaty preamble that they said showed that Egypt was determined to bring other Arabs into the peace negotiations and rebut accusations that Egypt was selling out its allies, as was charged at the Baghdad Summit early this month.

These included an emphasis on a "comprehensive, just and permanent peace," an invitation to Israel's other Arab neighbors to join the process and a joint pledge to search for a comprehensive Middle East settlement "in all its aspects."

Begin Says No Changes

TEL AVIV, Nov. 24 (UPI) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin told six visiting U.S. senators today that Israel will not make any further concessions in the peace treaty negotiations with Egypt.

His remarks to the senators supported similar statements made during the last 48 hours by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. Mr. Begin, according to the state-run radio, told the Americans he was optimistic and remained hopeful that all of the obstacles to signing a peace treaty can be overcome. The deadline for the signing is Dec. 17.

200 Portugal Youths Raid 5 Leftist Offices

OPORTO, Portugal, Nov. 24 (AP) — Helmed by rightist youths, giving Nazi salutes, swung bicycle chains, clubs and steel bars during a two-hour, 2.2-mile march today to central Oporto, ransacking five Communist and leftist political offices before police with tear gas and batons dispersed them.

Witnesses said that about 200 youths took part in the raids on two offices of the Communist youth organization, the Communist Student Union, the center-left Socialist Party and the far-left Popular Democratic Union. They threw stones and destroyed documents.

U.S.-France Pact to Prevent Dual Tax

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP) — The United States and France today signed tax treaties that will prevent each country from taxing people who already have been taxed by the other country.

The treaty also allows a country where a person maintains permanent residence to tax estates and gifts.

The treaties, which must be approved by the Senate, were signed by George Vest, assistant secretary of state, and Francois de Laboulaye, the French ambassador.

One of the documents is a proto-

col to an income tax treaty of 1967, intended to prevent double taxation of U.S. citizens in France.

A change in French law next year will subject U.S. citizens living in France to French tax on their worldwide income on the same basis as other French residents. U.S. officials feared that some Americans in France would be taxed twice for part of their income.

Under the protocol, the two countries will share the responsibility for avoiding double taxation. France will exempt Americans from their U.S.-source business and employment income, and the United States will credit French tax on their U.S.-source investment income in excess of the French credit.

The protocol clarifies the French tax treatment of partnership income, pension contributions and benefits and other matters of concern to U.S. citizens in France.

It is expected to go into effect for the tax year beginning Jan. 1.

The estate and gift tax treaty will apply in the United States to the federal estate tax, the federal gift tax and the federal tax on generation-skipping transfers; in France, to the duty on gifts and the duty levied on succession.

Unaccustomed to Attention

Guyana Playing New Role: Hos

By Leonard Downie Jr.

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 24 (UPI) — If only the horror of the bodies under the hot sun in Jonestown could be blotted out, the other events of this extraordinary week here could be stitched together in the style of Evelyn Waugh or Graham Greene to form a novel of the absurd in the tropics.

A remote, tiny nation of less than a million inhabitants and only a dozen years of statehood, whose name seldom was spelled right even by the few outsiders who knew it, existed, suddenly becomes major news around the world.

Its languid capital, populated by less than 200,000 and run by exceedingly polite if somewhat-deliberate civil servants, is inundated by an unending flood of foreign journalists, each of whom demands exclusive access to everything and everyone without delay.

Its government — which retains the parliamentary trappings and colonial buildings of its former British rulers but is run by socialist leaders who want to be addressed as "comrade" — is not quite certain how to handle all this because, in the words of a foreign diplomat here, "They are still trying to decide whether to have an open or closed society."

Infusion of Dollars

Its small sector of private enterprise [most of the industries and large stores are nationalized] is being infused with dollars, American and Guyanese, by the newsmen and U.S. military and civilian personnel crowding the hotels and restaurants, buying out the clothing stores and monopolizing most of the taxis.

The result has been a mixture of confusion and occasional remarkable cooperation, frustration and good humor, tragedy and economic windfall, and the distant stench of death mingled with the warm love of life of the Guyanese people.

Guyana has been open to the world this week as it never has before. "Americans would never come here otherwise," one cab driver said, perhaps forgetting the hundreds of Americans who had come to join the settlement in Jonestown.

Nearly 90 percent of this tropical country is covered by dense rain forest. Most of its people are here along the Atlantic coast, where ocean breezes moderate the heat with frequent showers. It has no highway or rail link with its mainland neighbors — Venezuela, Brazil and Surinam.

Caribbean Links

Guyana, located on the northern rim of South America, thinks of itself as a Caribbean nation. Its best connections by air are with Trinidad. Its papers are filled with news from the Caribbean islands. Its music is West Indian. Its socialist model, in rhetoric, is Cuba.

Only a little more than 30 percent of its population is black, the descendants of Africans brought here by the Dutch and British, but it is their political party that has controlled the government since independence.

Half of Guyana's citizens are East Indians, who make up the bulk of its merchant class, but who have largely been shut out of the top positions of power in the government of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham.

The mix also includes Chinese, indigenous Amerindians and some British-descended whites who remained after independence in 1966.

The people and the government are proud of their country, which is underdeveloped — bauxite accounts for the major industry; sugar and rice are the basic crops — but not desperately impoverished. Its relatively few roads are filled with cars and bicycles. City dwellers are well-dressed and healthy.

Except for a recent rash of street muggings here, called "choke-and-robs," there is relatively little violence.

Mengistu Tours Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (UPI) — The Ethiopian leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, flew from Soviet Georgia to the Crimea today as he continued his tour of the Soviet Union.

French Communist, Soviet Officials Meet

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (Reuter) — A senior member of the French Communist Party leadership met in Moscow this week with Soviet officials to discuss his party's strained relations with the Kremlin.

The meeting between Roland Leroy and Boris Ponomarev, Soviet Communist Party secretary, took place Monday but was reported only yesterday by Tass.

leance. The Guyanese were deeply shocked by the events at Jonestown last weekend.

At first, they explained it to themselves as something Americans did to Americans, but now questions are being asked by opposition politicians and newspapers and others about whether the Guyanese government should not have done something about Jonestown.

They are asking how dozens of guns, including automatic weapons, got into Jonestown; whether it is true that Jonestown was taking in and sending goods by a nearby river without going through customs; and whether top officials of the government were too friendly with Jonestown's leader, James Jones.

And looked the other way when it comes to strange activities that reached diplomatic and political circles here.

The toughest questions, however, are being asked by an increasing number of foreign press corps. Restrictions on access to Jonestown, which can now be reached only by air, and on information coming from anyone but a platoon spokesman for the Guyanese government or U.S. Embassy, the system that has been overwhelmed by the media, and the police officials give reporters who have been too far have begun to frustrate the press and to produce some conflict.

Chinese Criticisms of Mao Published in Official Press

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (UPI) — The Chinese Communist Party newspaper today joined the campaign to convince 850 million Chinese that Mao made mistakes, Japan's Kyodo news agency reported.

The People's Daily made its point by denouncing the village of Tachi, which Mao for years held up as a model for all Chinese agricultural.

Kyodo also said excerpts from an article in a Hong Kong magazine entitled "Smash the Scripture That Chairman Mao Was Always Infallible" were distributed in August by China's NCNA news agency.

Mao, who ruled the country for 27 years and was officially regarded as infallible until his death at 82 in September, 1976, has come in for a barrage of criticism since Nov. 15.

Observers believe it is a sign of a power struggle inside Peking's ruling circle, pitting Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping against Premier Hua Kuo-feng and other holdovers from the Mao era.

Criticism of Mao came into the open when the Peking newspaper Kwangming said Mao had injured innocent people in his campaigns against "right-wing elements" in the 1950s.

Since then, a blizzard of posters has appeared on walls in central Peking, criticizing Mao and officials now in high office who rose to power in Mao's later years.

Martial Law Is Extended Over 75% of Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

will start drafting black high-school leavers for the first time in January. Last week, after the transition government delayed by four months until April 20 its target date for universal suffrage elections to choose the country's first black government, the main black leader in the Salisbury coalition, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, also demanded that that black call-up be postponed.

But Prime Minister Ian Smith, a white, announced this week that the call-up would begin as scheduled.

Army Makeup

Currently, only men from the minority white, Asian and mixed race groups do national service and subsequent call-ups, which can run to half of each year.

Black volunteers make up the bulk of the 6,000-member regular army, which is entering its seventh year of war against guerrillas fighting to topple the previous white-minority government and the current transition administration.

In an interview published today, the former cardinal from Poland added that what he termed radicalization was "inopportune and counterproductive and leads to new oppressions." This part of his address, at a meeting of superiors-general who head religious orders, was an apparent allusion to campaigns by leftist members of the Jesuit and other orders against social injustice and authoritarian governments in the Third World, especially in Latin America.

The pontiff said that the orders should "make a choice in favor of the most poor and the victims of human egoism without giving way to sociopolitical radicalization. Do not feel to remind your brothers frequently that a Roman of true adoration has greater value and spiritual fruit than the most intense activity, perhaps even apostolic work," he said.

U.S. Woman Guilty In Kickback Scheme

NEWARK, N.J., Nov. 24 (AP) — Lucille Puryear, the former director of an anti-poverty agency, has been found guilty of conspiring to receive about \$30,000 in kickbacks from consultants in return for awarding federal funded contracts.

Four months ago Miss Puryear was found guilty of separate charges that she used federal funds in an attempt to rig a election for the vice presidency of the National Association of Community Development, a Washington lobbying organization.

Long Preparation

The Hong Kong article attacked Mao's infallibility appeared in the July issue of the Chinese language magazine "The 70s." Kyodo said learned from "a source close to Chinese authorities" that excerpts were distributed in August to a special service of the Chinese Agency available only to people in leadership positions — an indication that the campaign had been in preparation for some time.

A new Peking wall poster yesterday asked for the exonerated China's former chief of state, Shao-chi, who was fired and disgraced as a "capitalist roader" Mao in the late 1960s.

Mr. Liu, an advocate of pragmatic economic policies like those fostered today by Vice Premier Teng, vanished during the turn of the 1966 cultural revolution.

He was once reported dead. A Western news agency with reporters in Peking said recently it been told by Chinese officials Mr. Liu was alive and living the capital. He is now about 80.

Young Delays Zambia Trip

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 24 (Reuters) — Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador, to the United Nations, delayed a planned visit to Zambia and other "front-line" states, apparently in deference to a new British-U.S. peace initiative on Rhodesia, informed sources said today.

Mr. Young had been expected here tomorrow for talks with President Kenneth Kaunda before flying to Mozambique and Tanzania in an effort to bolster Western diplomacy in Southern Africa. But he is not due in Lusaka before the beginning of December at the earliest, the sources said.

He said that whites had as good an argument as blacks for a doing national service. "We should fight for a future black government," he said. "If no one prepared to safeguard the process of free elections, the terrorists will have a free run, and the very supporters of the internal leaders will find their leaders have been ousted by the terrorists."

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Iceland Hit By Inflation

(Continued from Page 1) Ians, must be careful about the anti-inflation measures it enacts if it wants to stay in office. Its more conservative predecessor was defeated in June after trying to break the spiral by halving the price compensation on wages the main unions had no to negotiate with the major employers.

The new government has reintroduced full wage-price indexing, but says it is going to review the practice. It has also given itself until mid-December to come up with some kind of system of wage-restraints and new interest rates that could slow the price climb.

The government has raised taxes on some categories of wealth and even tried to lower prices by subsidizing some food products. But, perhaps because of the differences among the coalition partners, no coherent policy seems to have emerged.

"We've been dealing with inflation for years," Mr. Sigurdsson said. "It's just worse now. There's only one simple lesson that we have for everyone else. We feel that overnight cures are not the order of the day. You have to creep out of it gradually. If you try to go too fast, you're going to run into terrible trouble."

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JOHN K. S. G.

U.S. Rebuffed Request of Ryan, Colleague For Cult Probe, Citing Religious Freedom

By Nicholas M. Horrock
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT)

The U.S. Justice Department rebuffed several requests by members of Congress to investigate religious abuse in religious cults on grounds that such investigations would violate constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion.

For at least five years, the Justice Department and the FBI have been receiving complaints that several national religious cults were using mind-control techniques, imprisonment and physical abuse. The charges were similar to those made against the People's Temple, at least 775 of whose members perished in the mass suicide and killings in Guyana last Saturday.

Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., who was murdered in the People's Temple tragedy, was one of two congressmen to make the most recent major appeal. In May, 1977, he and Rep. Robert Giannino, D-Conn., asked the Justice Department to in-

Complaints Reported

In a subsequent meeting with Benjamin Civiletti, then chief of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department and now deputy attorney general, the two congressmen reported that they and many other members of Congress had received complaints from former cult members and from parents of children who had joined religious sects that members were often brainwashed and not in control of their own minds.

According to congressional aides and members of parents' groups, the two congressmen had also been supplied with "at least a dozen" reports of physical violence, including beatings, used as a disciplinary technique by certain cults.

The delegation that met with Mr. Civiletti, which also included congressional staff members and experts on mind control, reportedly gave him and other Justice Department officials a long dissertation on the problems created by a wide range of groups in the United States that take young adults into private camps and training schools.

About 10 weeks after the meeting, Mr. Civiletti reported in a letter to Rep. Giannino, "It continues to be the position of the Criminal Division that allegations of 'brainwashing,' 'mind control,' 'thought reform' or 'coercive persuasion' would not support a prosecution under the federal kidnapping statute."

His letter, prepared by Robert Kauch, a deputy assistant attorney general, said the department believed that the federal statute "to 'outlaw interstate kidnapping'."

"A prosecution could not be sustained based upon evidence that an adult of normal intelligence had been 'brainwashed' into continued association with a religious sect," the letter noted.

The department also said that allegations of this type would not be sufficient to sustain prosecution under U.S. statutes covering peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude.

Mr. Civiletti's letter also said that the government was wary of offering legislation to deal with these problems because such laws could be "an infringement on the sect's free exercise of religion."

The letter said that legal history indicated that the government could enter these realms only if they showed a "grave and immediate danger" to the interest the government is authorized to protect.

"Even if a sect requires its members to undergo long hours of work, travel and indoctrination, with limited amounts of food and sleep, it is questionable that these activities present a grave and immediate danger either to society or to the members so as to warrant the imposition of federal criminal sanctions," the letter noted.

"Evidence Inconclusive" It also said that the evidence that sect members "do not have the capacity to exercise free will" was "inconclusive."

Mr. Civiletti cited several court cases in his letter, including a criminal prosecution in New York of leaders of the Hare Krishna organization on charges that they falsely imprisoned members by "deception and intimidation." That case was dismissed.

What made Mr. Civiletti's response unusual was that there was no indication that the Justice Department had conducted a sustained investigation of allegations about mind control or brainwashing on which to base his conclusions.

In his letter of August, 1977, Mr. Civiletti promised Rep. Giannino that the FBI would interview 18 persons about allegations that they had been physically abused. But congressional staff members said they never received a report from the Justice Department on the outcome of these interviews or on whether any of the cases had produced a criminal charge.

Earlier, however, Sam Brown, the director of Action, the Peace Corps parent agency, issued a statement saying that Dr. Payton would resign.

Dr. Payton, 53, who has held the post for 13 months, conceded in his statement that "it is true that Sam Brown has differences with me over the direction the Peace Corps should take." But she said that she had been appointed by the president, "and I have had no indication that he is unhappy with my direction of the Peace Corps."



Asta Maria Sokov, kisses her daughter Caroline on arrival at Montreal Airport after being released from a Soviet prison.

Montreal Woman Freed From Soviet Camp Term

MONTREAL, Nov. 24 (UPI) — A Montreal woman, sentenced to eight years in a Soviet labor camp and imprisoned for the last 11 months for smuggling, was freed yesterday and returned home.

Asta Maria Sokov, 46, a Soviet-born Canadian citizen, was met by her family and friends bearing flowers and gifts at Montreal Airport.

On her arrival, Mrs. Sokov said that she had only been made aware of her release at noon yesterday.

Mrs. Sokov had been living in Montreal for the last 17 years. Her ordeal began in January when she was arrested at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport and charged with attempting to smuggle \$45,000 worth of jewelry, icons and books out of the country.

Begged for Mercy She was sentenced July 9 to serve eight years in a remote labor camp. The maximum possible sentence under Soviet law is 10 years.

Mrs. Sokov said she begged for the mercy of the court claiming it was "stupidity, rather than criminality."

She said that she did not know she was breaking Soviet law and told a Soviet court she was bringing the valuables home to a Russian friend in Montreal.

"The person [in the Soviet Union] told me it was all right. I never would have tried to take the goods out of the country if I had known it was against the law. It wasn't a selfish thing. I was trying to do a favor for a friend," she said.

She said she was isolated, but never mistreated at Moscow's Lefortovo Prison where she had been awaiting transfer to the labor camp since her sentencing.

"We were three to a room. They didn't even call it prison — they called it isolation. You are completely isolated. You don't see anybody and the lights are on all the time."

"There was no mistreatment," Mrs. Sokov said. "The guards were very polite, but you talked to them only when they asked a question."

She said she had accepted her fate and had prepared herself for labor camp by talking to other prisoners who had already served time there. She also said she had not thought about a pardon.

"I was preparing myself. I wanted to know what they were there, what they ate, and what was expected of you," she said. She said there was plenty of food, "and it was healthy but not very varied."

Mrs. Robert Ford, wife of the Canadian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, sent Mrs. Sokov parcels of food and kept in touch with her but was not allowed to visit. It was Mr. Ford who intervened in her case and asked for an appeal of her conviction.

Over Budget-Cut Reports Black Leaders Request A Meeting With Carter

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT) — Fifteen prominent black leaders called on President Carter yesterday to meet with them to discuss their "deep concern" about reports that federal support for programs to aid minority groups is to be severely cut back in the 1980 budget.

Further, the members of the group, the Black Leadership Forum, released the text of a telegram they had sent to Mr. Carter last week calling for a meeting with him — a wire their spokesman said has gone unanswered.

Members of the group include Benjamin Hooks, the executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of Operation Push; Mrs. Coretta Scott King, and Rep. Parren Mitchell, head of the Congressional Black Caucus.

In their statement yesterday, the leaders said: "Members of the Black Leadership Forum today once more urged President Carter to meet with them to discuss their grave concern over the impact on the poor and minorities of the deep slashes in the federal budget which have been widely reported by sources inside federal agencies."

Unanswered Request Carl Holman, a spokesman for the group, said its membership was irked that the first request to discuss issues affecting blacks had not been answered. He characterized the fact that the request had gone unanswered as "very unusual."

The telegram, sent to Mr. Carter Nov. 14, was also sent to each member of the Cabinet, to James McIntyre Jr., the director of the Office of Management and Budget, and to the majority and minority leaders of the Senate and House.

"We are deeply concerned over indications that budget and program decisions may be in process which will deeply and disproportionately affect the poor and minorities in the most hard-pressed urban and rural areas."

"We understand as much as any group the harmful impact of inflation but we would hope that the most careful balancing of equities and potentially grave longer term effects will guide critical decisions affecting the lives of millions of Americans."

"We would welcome the opportunity to discuss our concerns with you," it added.

Carter Supporters Most of the 15 signers were supporters of Mr. Carter during the 1976 presidential campaign, in which he received about 90 percent of the black vote.

The apparent annoyance of the black leaders was similar to that expressed Wednesday by a group of women's leaders who canceled a scheduled meeting with Mr. Carter to protest the fact that they considered the 15 minutes allotted as insufficient for a serious exploration of the complex issues they wished to discuss.

The proposed budget cutbacks of social programs had been among the topics that they had wished to talk about.

Claudia Townsend, a White House press officer, reiterated Mr. Carter's comments of Wednesday that the domestic area of the proposed budget had yet to be settled.

"Consultations are under way with staff members, as well as with

Montreal Woman Freed From Soviet Camp Term

MONTREAL, Nov. 24 (UPI) — A Montreal woman, sentenced to eight years in a Soviet labor camp and imprisoned for the last 11 months for smuggling, was freed yesterday and returned home.

Asta Maria Sokov, 46, a Soviet-born Canadian citizen, was met by her family and friends bearing flowers and gifts at Montreal Airport.

On her arrival, Mrs. Sokov said that she had only been made aware of her release at noon yesterday.

Mrs. Sokov had been living in Montreal for the last 17 years. Her ordeal began in January when she was arrested at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport and charged with attempting to smuggle \$45,000 worth of jewelry, icons and books out of the country.

Begged for Mercy She was sentenced July 9 to serve eight years in a remote labor camp. The maximum possible sentence under Soviet law is 10 years.

Mrs. Sokov said she begged for the mercy of the court claiming it was "stupidity, rather than criminality."

She said that she did not know she was breaking Soviet law and told a Soviet court she was bringing the valuables home to a Russian friend in Montreal.

"The person [in the Soviet Union] told me it was all right. I never would have tried to take the goods out of the country if I had known it was against the law. It wasn't a selfish thing. I was trying to do a favor for a friend," she said.

She said she was isolated, but never mistreated at Moscow's Lefortovo Prison where she had been awaiting transfer to the labor camp since her sentencing.

"We were three to a room. They didn't even call it prison — they called it isolation. You are completely isolated. You don't see anybody and the lights are on all the time."

"There was no mistreatment," Mrs. Sokov said. "The guards were very polite, but you talked to them only when they asked a question."

She said she had accepted her fate and had prepared herself for labor camp by talking to other prisoners who had already served time there. She also said she had not thought about a pardon.

Mrs. Robert Ford, wife of the Canadian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, sent Mrs. Sokov parcels of food and kept in touch with her but was not allowed to visit. It was Mr. Ford who intervened in her case and asked for an appeal of her conviction.



SELDOM SEEN SCENE — Tourists on a bus excursion at Nufenen Pass in Switzerland have a rare outing there without snow, an unusual occurrence in late November. They traveled Friday from Naters through dry Nufenen, St. Gotthard and Furka passes.

Police Unit Said to Leak FBI Data to Mob

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP) — A national police intelligence unit, which U.S. officials said merged with the FBI's counterintelligence operation three years ago, has leaked serious leaks of intelligence material to the underworld, according to a report by a former FBI official.

The files indicate that an official of the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit, a privately chartered group that received U.S. funds until this year, apparently took a U.S. organized crime from the files of the FBI. The theft, according to the report, was made by a former FBI official who was assigned to the unit in 1975, and who was later fired in 1976, according to FBI officials.

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Crime-Computer Merger Was Pushed

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Maj. Steven Bertucci, of the Dade County, Fla., Public Safety Department, who is LEIU's general chairman, said yesterday that the Las Vegas police chapter was expelled in September after FBI investigators learned through a wiretap in Detroit that intelligence data was being leaked to underworld figures by a Las Vegas police detective who had access to the LEIU computer.

He said that the FBI did not notify LEIU of the leak and that the group only learned of the security violation through newspaper stories.

Perhaps the most serious security violation, in the opinions of the group, is the fact that the FBI did not notify LEIU of the leak and that the group only learned of the security violation through newspaper stories.

—BILL RICHARDS

Obituaries

Jacques Bergier, Writer, French Resistance Leader

PARIS, Nov. 24 (NYT) — Jacques Bergier, 66, who headed one of France's most efficient resistance networks during World War II, died here last night of a cerebral hemorrhage.

A native of the Ukrainian city of Odessa, Mr. Bergier, best known in France as a science writer, studied physics, chemistry and engineering in the early 1930s. As a scientist, he was part of a team that did pioneering studies of the properties of the element polonium and later registered the first patent for the electronic cooling of nuclear batteries.

In the French underground, he was one of the founders of a network code-named Marco Polo, for which he established the first effective radio liaison with Charles de Gaulle's Free French in London early in 1941.

Mr. Bergier developed gadgets for sabotage and commando operations, including the original letter-bomb, so flat it could be slipped under a door, and a device for shooting miniature syringes loaded with poison.

One of Mr. Bergier's chief contributions to the Allied war effort was intelligence on the revolutionary German V-2 rocket. A network he organized obtained information from the Lyons area, where parts of the rockets were being produced for assembly at the German test center and wharf of Peenemunde, on the Baltic.

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Director Bars Resigning Post At Peace Corps

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP) — The director of the Peace Corps refused to resign, although her superior has asked for her resignation and said that he expected it today, administration officials said.

Carolyn Payton, who was appointed to head the Peace Corps by President Carter, issued a statement yesterday denying that she plans to quit her post. "I have not resigned . . . nor do I wish to resign. I care much too much for the Peace Corps to abandon my responsibilities," she said.

Earlier, however, Sam Brown, the director of Action, the Peace Corps parent agency, issued a statement saying that Dr. Payton would resign.

Dr. Payton, 53, who has held the post for 13 months, conceded in his statement that "it is true that Sam Brown has differences with me over the direction the Peace Corps should take." But she said that she had been appointed by the president, "and I have had no indication that he is unhappy with my direction of the Peace Corps."

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Impartial Survey Finds Nkomo Backers in Botswana Camps

Poll Indicates Young Black Refugees Choose to Fight Rhodesia

By Jack Foisie

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 24 — Guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo has allowed an international humanitarian organization to interview young refugees who have fled Rhodesia for Botswana to determine whether the refugees genuinely want to join his army, it was learned yesterday.

The initial survey of 5,000 refugees under age 16 supports Mr. Nkomo's contention that his recruits are volunteering to join the fight. An official of the survey team reported that only about 300 of the young black refugees said they preferred to remain as refugees in Botswana, a black state adjoining Rhodesia but not involved in the war.

The other young men interviewed said they were willing — and some were described as eager — to become guerrillas trying to establish black majority rule in Rhodesia.

The interviews were conducted by a reputable, widely known relief agency whose officials said that identifying their organization would hamper further refugee work in the area.

It is the first impartial poll of the stream of blacks crossing into Botswana from Rhodesia. Mr. Nkomo's permission, and that of the Botswana government as well, appeared to be an effort by the black states surrounding Rhodesia to justify the sanctuary that is being given to Rhodesian refugees, even if many of them eventually become guerrillas.

It also gains for Mr. Nkomo a measure of legitimacy for his campaign to recruit supporters among the Ndebele tribe in western Rhodesia. Mr. Nkomo himself comes from that area.

A survey official conceded that the refugee-camp survey had not been conducted very scientifically, and said that the interviewers were regarded with a great deal of suspicion.

He also said the agency's agreement with Mr. Nkomo precluded interviewers from questioning men over the age of 16. These older youths were removed from the camp where the interviews took place.

However imperfect their first effort to classify refugees, the agency is hopeful that Mr. Nkomo and Botswana authorities will allow further surveys to be made.

17,000 Refugees

The survey official said there are about 17,000 refugees presently in Botswana, and those seeking to join Mr. Nkomo's army are waiting for an airlift to Zambia. All are in camps around Francistown in eastern Botswana.

In what appeared to be a struggle for allegiance of these refugees,

Rhodesian planes flew over the camps three days ago and dropped leaflets inviting them to come back to Rhodesia.

In Salisbury, a government spokesman said the leaflet drop was connected with reports of difficult living conditions in the Botswana refugee camps. The onset of the rainy season is liable to make life even more uncomfortable.

The leaflets included copies of newspaper reports on the recent Rhodesian force's raids against

guerrilla camps in Zambia. Other leaflets promised no retaliation against refugees who return and included safe-conduct passes.

It is the contention of Rhodesian authorities that many of Mr. Nkomo's recruits from western Rhodesia are victims of intimidation and kidnapping.

In another effort by the humanitarian agency, this one within Zambia, the agency has sought to obtain permission to inspect refugee camps and determine which camps,

if any, contain only refugees not connected with Mr. Nkomo's guerrilla movement. The agency would then try to persuade the Rhodesian military command not to bomb these camps.

The president of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, is reported to be concerned about the growing number of Rhodesian refugees in his country.

According to a Western diplomat, "Botswana doesn't want to become like Zambia and Mozam-

bique, where guerrillas virtually control parts of the country."

However, the airlift from Botswana camps of recruits loyal to Mr. Nkomo has been interrupted, with few flights during the past several months.

Charter airline pilots fear to fly into Zambia because of the danger of being fired upon by anti-aircraft gunners attempting to fend off Rhodesian air raids against guerrilla camps.

© Los Angeles Times



A NEW TWIST — People who complain of plastic pasta in cheap restaurants can now get the real thing in Tokyo — but it's for display only. The question is, is it appetizing?

U.S. Allowed Child Labor In Pesticide-Laden Fields

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP) — The U.S. Labor Department, under pressure from farm groups, government warnings from its own medical experts and others and other factors, has allowed thousands of 10-to-12-year-old children to go to work in pesticide-laden fields last summer, according to government documents.

The documents, first obtained by Ralph Nader's Health Research Group, showed that top Labor Department officials waived certain provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act in August. The waiver, according to a Labor Department official, permitted at least several thousand children aged 10 and older to harvest berries and potatoes after the crops were sprayed with a variety of potentially dangerous pesticides.

Dr. Peter Infante, a senior Labor Department cancer expert who advised against the waiver in a report, called the department's decision "unconscionable."

According to the documents, experts from the Environmental Protection Agency and a private consulting firm hired by the Labor Department also warned in letters and reports that there was no assurance that children would not be harmed if they were allowed to work in fields sprayed with pesticides.

Unhappy Situation

Donald Elisburg, the Labor Department official who signed the waiver Aug. 18, said Wednesday that he had done so because the Labor Department was being pressured by farm groups acting through the courts.

"It was not a particularly happy situation either way," Mr. Elisburg said. "We were left without a practical solution. If we didn't do something, the courts would have allowed the children to work in the fields with no controls at all."

According to Mr. Elisburg, who is the assistant labor secretary for employment standards, the waiver allowing the children to go into the fields contained provisions requiring that waiting periods ranging from 2 to 100 days had to be observed, depending on which pesticides were sprayed on the fields.

But the documents made public Wednesday indicate that the Labor Department set the waiting periods without adequate supporting data. Medical experts warned Labor Department officials that little is known about the effects of pesticides on children and that the waiting periods, which were based on adult-exposure information, might not be sufficient for children.

Warnings Ignored

The department also ignored warnings from Clement Associates, a private consultant it hired, that there was no guarantee that children would be safe from the effects of the pesticides, and a recommendation from the consultant that all children working in the fields be placed under medical supervision.

"The department felt that we didn't have the resources to do that, and if we tried to force medical supervision, we would be back in court and the children would have no protection," Mr. Elisburg said.

In its report, Clement Associates recommended that an additional study be done on pesticide hazards to children and suggested that an interim exposure standard be enacted by the Labor Department. Instead, the department issued a permanent standard.

According to the documents obtained by the Health Research Group, senior Labor Department officials questioned the validity of the Clement Associates study but

decided to use it anyway as the basis for their waiver.

Department officials apparently also disregarded warnings against the waiver from Dr. Infante. In a June memorandum to department officials, he warned that little was known of the dangers of pesticides to children.

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Italy to Guard Envoys Abroad

ROME, Nov. 24 (AP) — Italy is sending carabinieri (national police) contingents abroad to protect Italian diplomats and guard embassies and consulates against terrorist attacks, Italian Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday.

The measure is a response to numerous threats received by Italian diplomatic missions in recent months, the sources said. The officials refused to give further details.

Other sources said that Italy has asked foreign governments to tighten security around the Italian diplomatic missions.



GENERAL MANAGER

Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

A major Saudi Arabian concern has established a joint venture company with a large multinational elevator manufacturer. This newly established company seeks a General Manager for its Saudi Arabian operations. The ideal candidate should be familiar with elevator technology and be capable to manage all aspects of this new profit center. He should possess proven management experience and preferably hold a university degree in engineering. Fluency in English is essential and knowledge of Arabic is a distinct advantage. An attractive tax free salary combined with comprehensive benefit package including free housing, company car and paid home leaves is offered to the right candidate. Any queries will be answered by J.-P. CHABAUD in PA Paris. Ref. B/5665HT

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European's 30 Months in Iran Prison: A Tale of Mindless, Incessant Torture

Richard Savin, a licensed British arms salesman, recently arrived in Italy after serving 30 months in an Iranian prison. His account of conditions there contrasts sharply with official Iranian claims that no brutality, beatings or torture go on inside the country's prisons. Mr. Savin, who is preparing a book about his experiences, spoke to Christopher Matthews in Rome.

By Christopher Matthews

ROME (IHT) — A few weeks before his release from Vakilabad jail, in the eastern Iran province of Khorasan, Richard Savin almost tripped over an Afghan slumped in a basket outside one of the cells.

The Afghan's right eye was hanging out of its socket. Both his arms had been broken at the elbows, and blood was dripping from his hands.

"I hardly noticed," said Mr. Savin. "In 2½ years at Vakilabad, the sight of beaten, tortured bodies had become so commonplace, it just didn't register anymore."

Mr. Savin, a 38-year-old Briton, entered Vakilabad in May, 1976, to serve a two-year sentence for smuggling 55 kilograms of hashish from Iran into Afghanistan. He maintains that the drug was planted in his car in an obscure vendetta connected with his job selling weapons systems on behalf of British Aircraft Equipment Ltd.

Mr. Savin served six months beyond his official sentence but counts himself lucky.

Like most of the 3,500 prisoners in the U.S.-built, maximum security prison, he had no idea of when, if ever, he would get out. On top of his term, the court imposed a 3 million rials (\$50,000) fine. Failing payment of this, the alternative was to serve a day in prison for every gram of hashish found — in his case 16 years.

There for Life

An American prisoner from Los Angeles, one of the 35 Europeans and North Americans in Vakilabad, was fined \$6 million after being caught with 70 kilograms of drugs. "He's since been released but, like many of us, he was theoretically there for life," Mr. Savin said. "The point was to keep you from knowing when you'd be getting home. It was just another form of psychological tyranny."

This began the moment of arrival at Vakilabad, a concrete and steel complex in the desert 12 kilometers from Mashad. Mr. Savin like other newcomers, was placed straight in Bloc 5, reserved for the criminally insane.

The cell, 20 meters long and 5 meters wide, contained 200 prisoners in varying mental conditions, including homicidal mania. "It was complete, 24-hour bedlam," said Mr. Savin. "People constantly touching you,

tugging at your clothes, attacking you, playing practical jokes. There was no question of sleep."

There was the water man, convinced that water was dripping on his head, who would have screaming fits lasting 10 minutes at a time. There was the midnight sneaker, who would run up and down the room all night. There were the quiet men, who had manufactured lethal knives out of tin can tops and ballpoint pens. There were brutal guards who, at random, beat someone unconscious, after distributing tranquilizers and other sedatives by the handful.

First Night

"That's where I spent my first night," said Mr. Savin. "It was their way of telling me — this is what it can be like if you don't tow the line." Subsequently, he made two return visits as punishment for indiscipline.

Iranian political prisoners would be kept in Bloc 5 for months at a time. "It was straight, Gulag-Archipelago-KGB tactics," said Mr. Savin. "Even so, it was better than Majrat, or solitary confinement."

The isolation cell was one-meter square, so prisoners held there had to sit with their backs against the wall and their knees under their chins. Their wrists and ankles were manacled and they were allowed no blankets, even in the subzero temperatures of winter, when it got so cold there was ice on the walls.

Political offenders were kept in solitary for three months at a time, and beaten every day, Mr. Savin said.

Vakilabad housed 350 political prisoners.

A typical case was that of Mohammed, an academic arrested by the Iranian secret police, Savak, for possession of two Marxist pamphlets. Hoping to extract information from him about other dissidents, Savak subjected him to daily beating and tortures including electric shocks to the temples and genitals, red hot needles under the nails and, a favorite at the jail, the "hot-egg tango," so-called because "it makes you thrash about quite a bit."

The treatment consisted in forcing a scalding, hard-boiled egg up a prisoner's rectum. "It slowly cooks your insides," Mr. Savin said. "Also popular was anal rape with riot sticks."

Halfway through September, when rioting began all over Iran, the jail began to fill up with politicals at the rate of 70 to 80 a day, and led to a total population of around 5,000, Mr. Savin said. "They were cramming them into every available space."

"About that time, I went into what used to be a baggage room. It was full of people, squatting on the floor, every one of them heavily bandaged after their beatings. Politicals get thrashed as soon as they arrive, whether they've been tried or not."

... He witnessed Afghan prisoners being made to walk on all fours, licking the ground as they went, or being forced to clean out toilet bowls with their tongues...

Although comparatively rare in the case of Europeans, brutality was a normal part of life at Vakilabad. Standard, ceremonial beatings involved clamping a wooden yoke around a prisoner's ankles and raising his legs in the air with a chain. He would then be beaten on the soles of the feet with a lead-weighted rubber truncheon.

Treated even worse than the political officers were the Afghans, held in almost all cases, on drug smuggling charges. "If an Afghan prisoner was foolish enough to complain, he'd have his mouth sewn up with a needle and thread," Mr. Savin said. "After a couple of days he would be unsewn. 'Still got something to complain about?' the officer would then ask."

He witnessed Afghan prisoners being made to walk on all fours, licking the ground as they went, or being forced to clean out toilet bowls with their tongues.

Shah's Pardons

In effect, almost the only way for prisoners to leave the jail was by way of a *baksheesh* or pardon granted by the Shah on his birthday. New Year's day and two other occasions a year. "There was no formal release or remission system," Mr. Savin said. "Whether you stayed in or went free was simply a question of oriental despotism."

Mohammed Kour, an Iranian opium smuggler from Baluchistan, was given a four-year remission one of the Shah's birthdays after serving six years of his term. But he had, as frequently happens in Iran, been sentenced to both prison and death — in his case 10 years followed by execution. The day after his *baksheesh*, he was taken out into the desert by a platoon and shot through the head. His body was left there and, if his family wanted to recover it, they would have to pay for the bullets, which was standard practice, Mr. Savin said.

Other executions were carried out by hanging in the military barracks next to the jail. "Not the English type of hanging where the neck is broken at once, but the slow kind

where you're left to dangle on the end of a rope and, if you're lucky, someone comes and pulls on the end of your legs." About 9,000 opium runners have been executed in the past 10 years, according to Mr. Savin.

Drugs — opium, hashish and pills — were freely available inside the jail, however, as was virtually anything else that money could buy. Senior officers at Vakilabad made free use of opium and prisoners soon learned to fear one officer's drug "downers," when he would indiscriminately destroy all their mail.

Rich opium smugglers could buy their freedom and the cost of transferring from the Iranian and Afghan cell blocs to the cleaner European Bloc 1 was anything from 5,000 rials or \$80 and upwards.

Youths for Sale

"Everything was for sale," Mr. Savin said, including the prison's resident population of juveniles, aged between 6 and 15, who were usually serving short terms as petty thieves or for delinquency. Officers made free use of the boys, and would sell them to prisoners for 10,000 rials or \$160 a time.

"The Shah's claims that no tortures or beatings go on in his jails are complete rubbish," Mr. Savin said. "It is also totally untrue that thousands of political prisoners have been pardoned. Maybe one or two were let free at Vakilabad but no more."

On one occasion, a Swiss Red Cross team investigating Amnesty International charges of brutal conditions inside the jail was allowed access to a party of prisoners. After interviewing them, the Swiss investigators came away with a favorable impression — for the "detainees" they had spoken to were in fact Iranian army troops who had been rounded up for the occasion. And a television crew that interviewed a European inmate was given a glowing account of prison conditions. The prisoner's wife, who had come on a visit, was held hostage by prison authorities to make sure nothing went amiss.

By running 10 kilometers a day around the prison yard and doing strenuous physical exercises, Mr. Savin managed to keep himself physically and mentally in shape.

Even so, he lost 12 kilograms at Vakilabad, and others such as "Franz the walking dead" were less lucky. Franz, a German, left the jail weighing 34 kilograms and suffering from hepatitis, stomach ulcers and rectal hemorrhoids.

In comparison to the conditions the Iranians, the politicals and the Afghans were kept in, we had it easy," Mr. Savin said. "I'm not here to whine about the treatment I received. But I feel it my duty to let people know the truth about how barbarously the Shah's prisoners are treated. For Iran, you can read Brazil or Chile."

INSIGHTS / SIDELIGHTS



The Nigerian head of state, Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon (left) with rebel leader Lt. Col. Philip Effiong during the formal surrender ceremonies in Lagos ending the Biafra war in January, 1970.

The Ibos: Pride, Industry Overcome Bitter Aftermath of the Biafra War

By David Lamb

ENUGU, Nigeria — Psychological scars and the bullet holes remain in this former Biafran capital, but for most of the Ibo people the civil war and the dreams of independence that went with it are history.

Although the Ibos have not forgotten, eight years after losing the war, they have re-entered Nigerian society, rebuilt their towns and again become an industrious community.

Their pride has withstood the bitterness of defeat. "Most of the scars are being obliterated," said C.O.D. Ekwensi, a noted Nigerian novelist and an Ibo.

"But Europe still discusses World War II after 30 years, so you can't expect Nigeria to forget its war entirely in just eight years. There is still work to be done for true reconciliation."

30-Month War

Long the backbone of Nigeria's civil service and white-collar merchant class, the 10 million Ibos declared their independence in the summer of 1967.

For the next 30 months they fought a losing war in defense of their eastern Nigerian homeland, which they called Biafra.

The devastation was enormous.

As the federal troops advanced, the Ibos were forced from their first capital in Enugu, retreating to other towns such as Owerri, Umuahia and Aba to set up defenses that soon crumbled.

By the time the Ibos surrendered, the death toll on both sides, mostly through starvation, was placed at up to a million.

The war, fought in the glare of worldwide publicity and blanket news coverage, was portrayed outside Africa in a montage of horror, with newspaper photographs showing thousands of wide-eyed Ibo children with swollen stomachs huddled in refugee camps.

Sharp divisions arose over the justice of the Biafran cause.

Four black African countries — Tanzania, Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Zambia — recognized the Ibo's independence.

France, Portugal and South Africa supported them as well.

The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union backed the efforts of the Nigerian federal government to put down the secession.

"When the war ended, it was like a referee blowing a whistle in a football game," said a federal army colonel who fought against the Ibos.

"People just put down their guns and went back to the business of living. You wonder now why a war was ever fought in the first place."

Today Ibos are again leaving their mark on Nigeria. They serve as ambassadors, as executives in large, foreign-owned companies, as state administrators and army officers.

Their towns are bustling and energetic. Most of the 8,000 Ibo public servants have rejoined the government, although generally in lower positions than they held before the war.

The Ibo industries that were destroyed during the war are operating again. The University of Nsukka, leveled in bombing attacks, flourishes again, this time with a student population reflecting the nation's ethnic diversity.

The Ibo war refugees who went to Gabon and the Ivory Coast have long since come home.

The difference today is that the Ibos no longer

'People just put down their guns and went back to the business of living. You wonder now why a war was ever fought in the first place.'

flaunt their wealth and education in cities throughout Nigeria. They invest instead in their own region.

Believing that the federal government has neglected them financially, they remain somewhat aloof politically and rely increasingly on themselves, even building primary schools with personal contributions while the central government fails to provide funds.

With Nigeria scheduled to return to civilian rule next year, the Ibos could be a major force in deciding what party wins office. Thus far, though, they have remained divorced from the political process and generally skeptical of any civilian administration's ability to govern.

There is a growing belief here that Nigeria's strength will come from being a unified nation, not a group of minorities representing the major tribes. To discourage tribalism, the military government under the new constitution has divided Nigeria into 19 states and decreed that all parties must reflect the national diversity.

Now Iboland is spread over two states: Anambra, which Enugu is the capital, and Imo. The Ibos, who complain that they are under-represented at the highest levels of government, are lobbying for a third state. The roots of the Biafran civil war lay deep in tribal animosities. After Ibo army officers overthrew the civilian government in Lagos in January, 1966, they were overthrown themselves by northern officers a few days later.

Tribal conflicts broke out in parts of the country, taking the lives of 7,000 to 30,000 Ibo tribesmen and smaller number of Moslem northerners.

Tribesmen Massacred

Hoping to end the killing of Ibos, who were widely disliked because of their reputed arrogance and economic aggressiveness, an Ibo leader, Odumegwu Ojukwu, proclaimed the Republic of Biafra on May 30, 1967. The area included much of the nation's oil fields and the only refinery, at Bonny.

Ojukwu forces massacred minority tribesmen in the eastern region who wanted their own states within the Nigerian federation, an act that accounts for some of the anti-Ibo feeling that persists today.

When his army was finally encircled by federal troops, Mr. Ojukwu fled out of Biafra on Jan. 11, 1970, to the Ivory Coast, where he now runs a profitable trucking business. The next day, his subordinate offered to surrender.

Nigeria's military ruler, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, declared a general amnesty and immediately launched a national reconciliation effort based on a policy of "no victor, no vanquished."

He placed Ibos in his personal bodyguard and made Ibos his personal pilots.

The predicted massacre of Ibos by the conquering army never took place.

© Los Angeles Times

The Elderly Under the Soviet Pension System

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — Militsa Andreyevna has lived in a single room 6 feet wide and 15 feet long for 55 of her 80 years. It is cluttered with the furnishings of deprivation — a tiny bed, a single ceiling lamp tied over the rickety wooden table with a piece of string, a disorder of jars and bread and pieces of cheese in the drafty double window.

Her tea consists of a spoonful of plum jelly, a slice of bread and an inexpensive children's candy. She cannot afford more, for her old-age pension gives her only 45 rubles a month. (At the arbitrary official rate of \$1.50 a ruble, that is \$67.50.)

"The rent is only 2.5 rubles a month," she said, putting a comb in her wispy gray hair and donning a faded formal dress for three visitors. "Somehow I manage to put a little money aside, for my funeral," she added with a smile.

The problems of old age did not go away with the 1917 Revolution. Increasingly, they are being aired and discussed in the Soviet press and in the speeches and decisions of Soviet officials, some of whom often comment on the need to increase pensions.

Small Payments

Workers are constantly being assured that the state-run retirement plan, with its noncontributory pension payments, is the most advanced and generous in the world. Actually, the benefits, which average 30 to 55 percent of a retired worker's last monthly pay, lag far behind those in such European capitalist countries as West Germany, where old-age pensions have increased from year to year to keep up with the cost of living. Moreover, a Soviet pension, once set, is never increased, although retirement age is usually 55 for women and 60 for men.

According to official Soviet statistics, it takes 50 rubles a month for a person to be fed, clothed and housed. Yet the

Life in retirement under the Soviet system is, for millions, a time of doing without and of having to scrimp. For many the only work available is menial. . . They peddle ice cream and cigarettes in the parks of Moscow.

legal minimum is the pension Mrs. Andreyevna receives, 45 a month, and millions not entitled to full pensions get even less. The maximum monthly pension is 120 rubles.

About 30 million retired workers and farmers receive pensions, and 5.5 million continue to work part time after retirement, according to the official figures. But not everyone who wants to can work and continue to receive a pension.

The complicated rules that allow some pensioners to work reduced hours at their jobs after retirement but make it impossible for others — economists, bookkeepers and designers, for example — to do so may have outlived their usefulness. Recent analyses, including one in the government newspaper, *Izvestia*, suggest that this cannot continue in the face of a worsening labor shortage. The government was urged to make a virtue of necessity and allow pensioners who want to do so to go on working after retirement.

Before the basis for the current system was laid in 1956 during the tenure of Nikita Khrushchev, pensioners lived in something akin to poverty. Mr. Khrushchev recalled in his

memoirs that he considered it unthinkable to reward dedicated labor with miserable pensions.

Collective farmers were not even included in the system until 1964. Now they are about a third of the total and their minimums are even lower than those of industrial workers — 28 rubles a month.

Life in retirement under the Soviet system is, for millions, a time of doing without and of having to scrimp. For many the only work available is menial. The elderly sell nearly all the newspapers and magazines distributed at kiosks throughout the country. They peddle ice cream and cigarettes in the parks of Moscow. They watch over the elevator entrances in most apartment buildings.

A. Danilov, a retired music-school principal in Sochi, wrote to *Izvestia* last year to lament that he could not collect his pension and keep on working part time as a teacher. "The Social Security Department told me to find a job as an unskilled worker or a watchman," he complained, "but that would mean changing who I am. What is the sense of that?"

Even though such an income is officially reckoned as subsistence level, it is difficult for foreigners unused to higher standards to imagine how anyone can live on so little. In recognition of need, the average starting level was raised by 24 percent from 1970 to 1975, according to official figures, and Leonid Brezhnev, the country's leader, recently announced that pensions for collective farmers would be raised to city levels, but not until after 1980.

Among the aged, who can hear their government's frequent denunciations of the welfare and pension systems in the United States, the hidden poverty and quietly suffered deprivation are pervasive. According to the last official census, in 1970, there were 36.2 million men and women of retirement age, with 23.7 million receiving old-age pensions. Today 30 million receive pensions, but even allowing for other explanations, there are still millions who receive nothing.

The Kenyatta Succession: Calm and Dignity Prevail

By John Danton

NAIROBI (NYT) — In the early hours of Aug. 22, Vice President Daniel Arap Moi was awakened by an urgent phone call.

"Your Excellency," said the caller, "come down to State House. Kenya has lost its eyes!"

The moment Kenya had dreaded for 15 years had arrived. Jomo Kenyatta, who had ruled the country so absolutely that the future seemed unimaginable without him, was dead.

Two and a half months later it is clear that Kenya has weathered the trauma of his death with calm and dignity.

Sidestepping a power struggle over succession that had been widely predicted, the government has negotiated a constitutional transfer of power of the sort that has eluded most other African countries.

Kenya after Kenyatta is much the same as it was before — a combustible mix of competing tribes, a juxtaposition of rich and poor, but still an anchor of stability and prosperity in an increasingly troubled continent.

There is a new alignment of principals around Mr. Moi, now president.

Most of them were running the affairs of government under Kenyatta, but their power is greater now and they are flexing their muscles.

The new insiders are pushing away some old-guard politicians and business leaders close to the late president.

They are pursuing a drive against corruption, smuggling and other abuses that characterized the declining years of his rule.

So far, they are moving cautiously, threading an artful course between continuity and change that is not likely to disturb the status quo.

Cautious and Durable, Moi Picks His Way To Stability Through Tribal Antagonisms

"The question was always asked: What after Kenyatta?" said Charles Njonjo, the attorney general. "I always answered the same way: Life will go on."

He gestured with an open palm out the window of his office overlooking the gardens of Parliament. "And, you see, the sun is still shining."

Mr. Moi, a 54-year-old politician very much lost in the Kenyatta shadow during the 12 years in which he was vice president, has repeatedly pledged to carry on his predecessor's policies.

Since he is a member of the tiny Tugen tribe from the Rift Valley, his accession means that tribal power has passed from the Kikuyu, Kenyatta's tribe, which fought the Mau Mau rebellion against British rule in the 1950s and whose dominance in all spheres has been the central fact of modern Kenya.

The change has assuaged the non-Kikuyu, who make up 80 percent of the population of 14 million, but it does not mean a radical shift in the power structure, since Mr. Moi became president with the backing of key figures in the Kikuyu establishment, who turned to him as the least divisive candidate and a trusted figure.

First among them is Mr. Njonjo, a dapper, outspoken man of controversy and a staunch anti-Communist who is married to a white Kenyan and respects the British, who governed here from late in the 19th century until independence in 1963.

So high has Mr. Njonjo risen in the new power constellation that some see his hand behind every major decision.

He takes a hard line on internal dissent and advocates friendly contacts with South Africa.

Two years ago he beat back a campaign to change the constitution and block Mr. Moi's automatic succession to the presidency for an interim period of 90 days.

After Kenyatta's death he moved quickly into the vacuum and engineered a campaign that turned automatic succession into election by acclamation in which not a single challenge was raised publicly.

"I am one who supported the president from the start and I don't regret it," the attorney general said in an interview.

"It is because of this that we have stability. No one else could have the support he has throughout the land — and I say this as a Kikuyu."

Another early supporter was Mwai Kibaki, 47, the finance minister.

Urbane and ambitious, a London School of Economics graduate, he has been the brains behind Kenya's economic prosperity of the last decade.

Three days before the inauguration on Oct. 14, Mr. Moi selected Mr. Kibaki to be his vice president, a move that appeased the Kikuyu by restoring the line of succession to them.

The choice did not appeal to all Kikuyu, for Mr. Kibaki is not from Kiambu, the Kenyatta home, but from Nyeri, a region to the north that has been a rival for influence.

Kiambu, the heartland of Kikuyu traditionalism and the prime source of government patronage, formed the nucleus of the anti-Moi group, whose depth of feeling was summed up in the saying, "The presidential motorcade shall never pass beyond Kiambu."

Place of Honor

Mr. Moi has skirted a confrontation by stressing his tieage under *Mzee*, the title of "respected elder" that summed up Kenyatta's authority. Members of the Kenyatta family have retained positions in government, and at public ceremonies his widow, Mama Ngina, is accorded a place of honor.

The Moi faction has strengthened its hold over the Kenya African National Union, the sole political party, which became moribund under Kenyatta. The faction won all eight seats in a national party election — the first in 12 years — and is starting to recruit drive.

The Kiambu old guard, blocked because it does not have a viable presidential candidate, who by law must be an elected member of Parliament, will not be able to unseat Mr. Moi in elections next November.

He will still be president of the party then, and its leader is automatically its candidate for the presidency.

To start a new party, they must register petitions in the office of Mr. Moi's old ally, Mr. Njonjo.

Said the attorney general: "I think that President Moi is jolly well entrenched."



Daniel Arap Moi
... top marks for post-Kenyatta transition

Around the Galleries

Miro at 85: The Durability of Innocence

aris

Miro, Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue de Tcheran, 8, to Dec. 30, and Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 1, Avenue du Président Wilson, 16, to Jan. 14.

Maeght's presentation of the done over the last decade, and the museum 00 sculptures by Miro from 1940 to the present. The stunning fact that Miro is now 85 and continues to produce works of improbable simplicity that are at once playful and profound is a testament to the durability of his innocence. It is not because it has the Miro nature on it, but because he approaches the most implausible material with the kind of innocence that allowed young Arthur to draw to sword out of the rock. With Miro, the durability of his innocence is all the more remarkable considering that he has been pulling swords out of rocks professionally for the past 60 years.



Merrifield figures in Brussels.

section of a tree with a leather skin, and otherwise combining leather and wood in various ways, often with a powerful effect.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Brussels

Joan Aghib, Etchings, Galerie l'Estampille, 45 Rue de Bailli, to Dec. 6.

After an absence (she was in Vienna) of three years, this American artist returns to Brussels with an exhibition of high quality etchings. Aghib's technique is flawless, infinitely meticulous and refined in the French sense, the compositions complex structures of defined outlines harmonizing with differing patterned areas and relief insets. Colors spill softly into each other and strike sparks of brightness here and there, like tropical fish circling underwater. Her subjects are still mainly the destruction of the city (cranes bestride a landscape of rubble) and terraced gardens on serene hillsides — all objectively observed in strips, squares and blocks of pattern assembled into form, in some of the prints cut with sharp, straight lines of ladders and cranes.

A perusal of the engraved plates (on display) from which Aghib prints confirm the impression of thoughtful art beautifully crafted.

Tom Merrifield, Sculptures, Galerie Simone van Dornael, 65 Bd. de Waterloo, to Dec. 6.

Former Australian ballet dancer and actor who turned to sculpting elegant, little bronze figures in stage roles and poses that

he must have seen and practiced himself. Merrifield has skill as well as intimate knowledge of his subject. Nude or costumed, the male and female dancers are modeled with a romantic precision that hovers close to prettiness, unlearned by any touch of Degas' earthy realism. Many of the statues are portraits from life of well known dancers and actors, and will have special appeal for lovers of ballet and theater.

—RONA DOBSON.

Rome

Schifano, AAM, Via del Vantaggio 12, through November 26.

In 1961, Schifano was one of the most promising artists in Rome. Hip, fluid, elegant, his paintings interpreted American abstraction, and then Pop art ideas, in an entirely sophisticated European manner. A quick eye and a wide-awake mind coupled up bright new images. But like many of his generation, Schifano was burnt out too soon. His verve, his style remained, but the content became unconvincing. In this so-called flashback show, the best is "Esso" of 1962, which follows a period of slithery, drippy abstractions. There are silkscreens — "Cocci" (1961), "Accident" (1964), "Pala" (1967), and "Futurism Revisited," a sprayed silhouette of famous people, "Bodies of Love," a free-flowing watercolor of 1970, is the freshest of the recent productivity, which otherwise mostly consists of cleverly manipulated silkscreen work.

Camuccini, 1771-1844, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131, through December.

Camuccini was an official painter who executed large historical or religious scenes to adorn the palaces of the noblemen of Rome or of the papal court. Though he admired Raphael and Michelangelo, his rhetorical, cold and theatrical style was typical of the Neoclassical academic. His figures seem to be of marble rather than of flesh, and their declamatory gestures, poses and skyward glances — even their wind-blown robes — seem unnatural. But a longing for the ethics and nobility of the antique lent a certain dignity to his otherwise laborious compositions. Here preparatory drawings and sketches, sometimes in series, are his most dynamic and unconcerned work. Some small portraits and drawings, of aristocrats or priests, though awkward or overworked, are the most intimate and warmest of his works.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Dance

Expressive Solos Mark London Group

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Nov. 24 (IHT) — Britain's American-style modern-dance company, the London Contemporary Dance Theatre, directed by Robert Cohan, has opened a run, through Dec. 16, at Sadler's Wells Theatre during which eight new works will be added to the repertoire. The first, performed on opening night, was "Scriabin Preludes and Studies," by one of the company's associate choreographers, Robert North, who led the performance himself, with Celia Hulton and Charlotte Kirkpatrick in other leading roles.

The two female characters, by Hulton and Kirkpatrick, are strongly contrasting personalities, with the former's red-haired sparkle and the latter's darker virtuosity representing rival claims for attention of the central male character. He is first as much attracted by one as the other, but after a sequence of duets he makes a choice leaving one alone and wondering.

A title indicates, the dances are set to a piano music by Scriabin with pianist David Willison performing eloquently. The highly charged emotional character of the piece colors the flow of dancing between pieces, and the choreographic texture is varied by three other couples. It is a pleasant, lyrical work of no great depth or scope, beautifully danced, dressed with attractive simplicity by Peter

Farmer in shades of blue, and its visual appeal enhanced by the lighting of Francis Reid.

After a tour in England, the company looks in peak form and gave a captivating zest and humor to Cohan's wonderfully inventive "Waterless Method of Swimming Instruction," with its chic setting and related movements and a jazz-orientated score by Bob Downes. Cohan has two new works to show in subsequent programs, as do associate choreographers, Siobhan Davies and Micha Bergasa, and it is the continuing vitality of the LCDT that makes it so rewarding a presence on the British dance scene.

The scene has become amazingly diversified in the last five years by the number of small modern-dance groups established on a more or less regular basis in regional centers as well as here. Ten of these groups, supplemented by visiting U.S. soloists who gave classes or workshops, assembled here recently for public performances in Britain's first "dance umbrella," a festival on the U.S. model. It was organized mainly by the Greater London Arts Association with support from the Arts Council of Great Britain.

Performances by two different companies were given nightly for two weeks at the Riverside Studios, Hammersmith, a thriving new arts center in West London; audiences were usually near-capacity. Solo

dancers were mainly accommodated at the Institute of Contemporary Arts Theater in central London, and among the U.S. visitors, Sara Rudner, with "As Is" and Douglas Dunn, with "Gestures in Red," aroused enthusiasm and some healthy controversy.

The domestic groups included the first all-black company formed in Britain, the Maas Movers, who are steadily acquiring a professional skill with performances of works by such U.S. choreographers as William Louthier and John Jones.

Most of the groups are have their roots in the past decade's activity by the LCDT. Most of them operate on shoestring budgets, and choreographic inventiveness is still somewhat thin. But what the "umbrella" has shown, however, is the enthusiasm of performers and audiences alike for new adventures in dance to set beside established traditions.

Music

A 'Middle-Class' Version Of 'Marriage of Figaro'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 24 (IHT) — Jonathan Miller, as a producer, can be counted on to bring thoughtfulness, intelligence, imagination and taste to any opera he sets his hand to, and the new English National Opera's "The Marriage of Figaro," introduced at the Coliseum Wednesday night, is no exception.

The distinctive aspect of this production is Miller's rejection of the recently fashionable view of "The Marriage of Figaro" as a reflection of the social tensions that exploded in the French Revolution. It is about social class, he said recently, but not about revolution. "It is," he said, "about the middle class, who are being put down despite their education, and they don't much like it. The most interesting quartet is formed by the bourgeoisie — Bartolo and Marcelina, Figaro and Susanna — and you scarcely hear the first rumbling of the tempests through them."

An original slant, certainly, but questionable (especially in the case of Figaro and Susanna) — and as theater it doesn't work very well, if only because it tends to obscure the contrasts of background, character and status between the count and coquette, and the others that make "The Marriage of Figaro" dramatic as well as diverting.

This leveling out is carried over into the costumes, designed by Pa-

"Personnage et Oiseau" (Being and Bird) is among Miro sculptures on view at Museum of Modern Art of the City of Paris.



Wine

Some California Vintages Are Putting on the Ritz

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Nov. 24 (IHT) — The first California wines to make it into a classic French restaurant appeared this week at the Hotel Ritz. Madame Charles Ritz chose a 1977 Sterling Vineyards hardenay (at 75 francs one of the more moderately priced wines on her list) and a 1975 Sterling Cabernet-Sauvignon (90 francs).

Asked why the Ritz became the first of France's famous restaurants to serve Napa Valley wines, Madame Ritz said, "It's a good thing, very interesting. We'll see what sort of reception they get, but it had to be done sooner or later."

She seemed unfazed at the possibility of a storm of chauvinistic controversy bursing over the Ritz. Her restaurant has not been in the front line of the gastronomic war for attention in recent years.

Whatever the rumpus U.S. wines may raise in a temple of traditional French gastronomy, they were well chosen. The 77 Chardonnay is still a little young, but fruity and aromatic.

The 73 Cabernet-Sauvignon is ready to drink now, richly fruity and velvety, yet with the necessary dry, tannic touch of cedar imparted by the Cabernet-Sauvignon grapes (one third of this wine's grapes are Merlot).

The fourth annual Carrefour des Laureats du Salon International de l'Agriculture started today at the CEGS, 30 Avenue George-V. Open from noon to 8, this presentation of select wines runs through Nov. 27. Foreign visitors do not pay the entrance fee.

This year's show groups 83 wines from all parts of France, every one made and bottled by the grower; no wine companies are represented. It offers an excellent opportunity to taste a broad range of fine growers' wines that won a gold, silver or bronze medal at one of the last two Paris agricultural fairs. And you can order them directly from the grower who will be pouring your free taste. Every afternoon enologists from the Institut Technique du Vin offer an initiation into the art of winetasting.

After two small crops in a row, the popular Sancerre and Pouilly-Fume have been soaring in price. Oyster fanciers are beginning to gag at the sight of 40-franc bottles (in restaurants) of what only two or three years ago were still inexpensive wines to accompany shellfish. The same is true for Muscadet at 30 to 35 francs a bottle.

In this situation, Paris restaurants and wine stores have begun

the search for an alternative. Coming up fast, with a 500 percent increase in sales in less than 18 months, is Entre-Deux-Mers, a pleasant, dry white made largely from the same Sauvignon grape that goes into Sancerre and Pouilly-Fume.

The growers' union of the Entre-Deux-Mers, together with the French oyster producers' committee, held a Paris tasting for restaurateurs and the press in the Pavillon Gabriel. The wine was served and went perfectly well with oysters, stuffed crabs, mussels a la creme, smoked trout and other seafood delicacies.

Entre-Deux-Mers is grown in the largest single appellation d'origine controlee of the Bordeaux. A great wedge of rolling countryside, the most beautiful in an otherwise rather dull region, it lies between the Garonne and Dordogne rivers before they join to become the Gironde estuary.

The name is, of course, jocular hyperbole — the "seas" being the two rivers.

The wine itself is a plainer, less elegant version of white Graves. It is made from the same basic varieties, Semillon for fineness and Sauvignon for fresh fruitiness, as well as a few other minor grapes such as the Ugni-Blanc.

The 1977 wine suffers a bit from that year's excessive acidity, but this year's wine should be much better balanced. It will be available in a few months. It should cost 8 to 10 francs a bottle from the producer and 20 to 25 francs in restaurants.

The Art Market

Greek Antiquities Declining

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 24 (IHT) — There comes a time when the art of a whole culture becomes so familiar that it somehow fades into the background, falling out of focus. Art historians go on dealing with the subject in their inimitable, learned books, but the public is no longer concerned. That moment is commercially deadly. Indeed the art market flashes out the first danger signals, as it is now doing with regard to the art of Greece.

Stupendous as it may sound, the trend is confirmed by two recent sales (on opposite sides of the Channel) of Mediterranean and Near Eastern antiquities.

The first was conducted at Drouot-Rive Gauche here by Eric Buffetaud. Probably one of the best auctioneers in Europe, Buffetaud certainly knows how to extract his pound of flesh from the yearning collector — even from the most hard-boiled dealer. And that he did quite brilliantly from the outset, when Egyptian items went on the block. They rose skyhigh.

Mummified Head

The mummified head of an unidentified king, with fragments of thin gold leaf still adhering to its eyelids (in keeping with ancient Egyptian royal burial rites), should have been unsalable. The back of the skull had been bashed in when the grave-robbars plundered it, and there just aren't private buyers for something that can hardly be characterized as an objet d'art. It soared to 31,000 francs. A small bust of Isis, carved out of greyish basalt in Ptolemaic times, had been defaced by wear and a nasty break across the chest; it went for just over 10,000 francs.

And then came the supposedly big attraction — a limestone carving of the late 5th or 6th Dynasty that represents an Egyptian official and his wife. Such items are rarely in the market, particularly in that size — 38 centimeters. Other factors helped: It belonged to a private collector, French shoe-designer Roger Vivier, and it had received lavish free advertising when it made the cover of the French art monthly *Connaissance des Arts*. But for all that, it is a clumsy piece of carving, made yet more unattractive by an ugly whitening (possibly due to amateurish cleaning) and some nasty dents here and there. Nothing daunted, a buyer paid a phenomenal 330,000 francs, for which full credit must be given to Buffetaud's salesmanship.

No greater contrast could be found than subsequent prices fetched by Greek art, of which

there were a few splendid specimens. Within their own category, these were infinitely more desirable than anything Egyptian in the Buffetaud sale.

A small vase (ca. 300 B.C.) of black, burnished terra-cotta, with a lustrous surface that emphasized its metallic appearance, was knocked down at 2,436 francs; this type is seldom seen at auction, and this was an excellent specimen. But the vase was undecorated and it can be argued that undecorated shapes generally do not sell well.

Trifling

However, that certainly did not apply to a magnificent archaic vase of the 6th century B.C., which had a frieze of eight draped figures in black on a red-brick ground. It cost Paris dealer Brimo de Laroussilhe, grilling 5,570 francs. Another superb vase depicting a young woman and two hoplites (Greek soldiers) holding shields went for 11,200 francs.

The crowning piece was an outstanding big amphora of the 6th century B.C., which reflected the impact of Middle Eastern form and design on early Greek art. Some carefully-mended breaks in the lower part did not affect its beauty. At 40,000 francs (from de Laroussilhe); it fetched the going market price — which is to say that the market does not do justice to it. A piece of that importance in the Eastern art or Italian majolica would easily bring five or six times that much.

Three days later, the phenomenon repeated itself in a London sale at Christie's. Greek pottery fetched much the same prices; a large Attic vase (ca. 430 B.C.) with red figures on black ground, for instance, was knocked down at £2,620. The only category that did well, was, as usual, sculpture. A beautiful marble head of a woman, probably from one of the Hellenistic sites on the Turkish side of the Aegean, made £4,400 — objects like this one have always been sought after by decorators catering to millionaires.

Egypt Entries Soar

Again, the Egyptian entries soared. A 6th-century B.C. basalt block of a seated priest, from a cache discovered in 1903 by George Legrain, whizzed to £15,400. That most of the other pieces from that cache are in the Cairo National Museum may have helped, but the figure is huge for a small (35 centimeters) piece with no great claim to beauty and from a decadent period. This paved the way for the auction's star item, a 25-centimeter

bronze. This marvelous statue of a king kneeling on one knee is a major work, even though in unsatisfactory condition with a fairly ugly patina. The £55,000 that A.L. Farahnik paid for it can, therefore, be considered an extremely high price.

The contrast between the prices for Egyptian and Greek pieces is no accident, and is paralleled by underpricing elsewhere.

One of the finest bronze vases of the Celtic period discovered in France brought a mere 31,000 francs at the Paris sale. Recovered 138 years ago when a canal was being dug, it was published in 1905 and is one of a small group of bronzes numbering less than 10. Its artistic quality lies entirely in the perfection of shape — which, as noted, holds little appeal nowadays. Hence the price, ridiculously low when compared with Egyptian art, or, for the matter of that, any art, considering its rarity.

Arts Agenda

Montserrat Caballe will sing the title role in a new production of Donizetti's "Maria Stuarda" Dec. 1 and 3 at the Nice Opera, with Viorica Cortez, Eduardo Gimenez and Maurizio Mazzieri in other principal roles. Armando Gatto will conduct and the staging will be by Giuseppe de Tomasi.

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40%	23 1/2	Ofin	1.20	2.0	15	40	40%	40%

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	16
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10%	4%	Orange	20	3.1	14	123	6%	6%	6%	+2
33%	15%	OutMar	1.40	7.9	6	11	17%	17%	17%	+2
23%	18%	OutletCo	1	4.4	6	15	22%	22%	22%	+2
18%	11%	OverhDr	7.0	4.7	6	1	14%	14%	14%	+2
26%	17%	OvrmTr	1.10	6.1	4	7	18%	18	18%	+2
29	20%	OverSh	40b	1.7	5	16	23%	23	23%	+2

35%	26%	Owen C	1.20	4.1	7 x 265	29%	28%	29% +
24%	18	Owen III	1.16	6.0	6 67	19 1/2	19	19% +
12%	8	Oxford	.60	6.3	5 2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2 +
- P - Q -								
12%	8	PBMT	.82e	9.8	10 17	8%	8%	8%
11 1/4	23 1/4	PBC	1.32	4.8	8 21	25	24 1/2	25 +

27%	23%	PFS	1.24	10	8	25	23	24	23	23
27%	7%	PSA			8	57	19%	19	19	—
14	11%	PacAS	1.24	10	25	12	11%	11%	—	—
24%	21%	PacGE	2.16	9.5	8	73	22%	22%	22%	—
21%	18%	PacLtg	2	9.6	7	42	20%	20%	20%	—
57%	32%	PacLm	2	4.6	13	3	43%	43%	43%	+ 1%

21%	18	PNwTel	1.52	8.3	7	9	18%	18%	18%+H
22%	30%	PacPet	.92	1.8	12	264	51%	51%	51%+H
53%	19%	PacPw	1.92	9.4	7	65	20	51%	20
17%	14%	PacTT	1.40	9.1	6	37	15%	15%	15%+H
14%	10%	PacTin	.80	7.3	6	11	11	10%	11 + 4%
13%	6%	PaineW	.44	5.5	4	64	18%	8	8 - 4%

17	13	PolW pfl.30	9.8	16	13½	13½	13½—0.5
20½	13½	PalmBc 1	6.2	4	3	16½	16½+1.5
8½	3½	PalmDa .12	2.8	10	52	4½	4½—1.5
10½	4½	PanAm	3	2560	7½	6½	7 + 1.5
48	36½	PanEP 2.80	7.2	6	96	38½	38½
77½	14½	Romant 1.34	4.2	8	4	38½	18½

[illegible]

24½	15½	Paymaw	30	29	8	43	17	17	+	44
29½	19½	Peabdy	28b	12	10	134	24	23½	24	+
12½	5½	Pengo				3	8	8	8	
18	16½	PenCen	wl			64	17½	17	17½	+
10½	9½	PenC	prAwl			4	10	10	10	-
5½	5½	PenC	prBwl			102	5½	5½	5½	+

47%	23% PenDix		42	4	33%	4	+	
43%	31% Penney	1.76	5.6	7	299	31%	31%	4
24%	19% PaPL	1.92	9.3	7	34	20%	20%	20%
53%	43% PaPL	pt4.50	9.7		270	47	16%	46%+
101%	89	PaPL pfr.40	9.5		250	91	0%	90%
86%	83% PaPL	ptfr.40	9.9		118	85	5	85

92%	78%	PaPl	pl	8	9.9	250	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2 - 1 1/2
101%	87	PaPl	pl870		9.8	280	89	89	
42%	31%	Penw	pl	2	6.8	7	21	33%	33% + 1/2
62%	49	Penw	pl250		4.9	1	51	51	
26%	21%	Penw	pl610		7.3	10	21%	21%	21% + 1/2
13%	26%	Penw	pl	2	7.0	8	26%	26%	26% + 1/2

14	7	PeopDr	.20	2.6	7	19	18%		28%+	16	3%
37%	31%	PeapCo	2.80	8.2	7	26	34%	33	34	+	16
33%	24%	PepCo	1	3.8	11	417	26½	261	26½	+	1½
28½	17	PerkinE	.52	2.1	13	115	25%	24%	25½	+	¾
17%	8%	Portec		10	58	11½	11¼	11¼			

27 1/2	32%	PetRr	1.20	3.0	12	1	39%	39%	39%
35%	27	Petrolin	1.04	3.6	8	39	28%	28%	18% + 9%
27	20%	PetRs	2.47e	11.		4	22%	22%	2%
24%	19	PetRs	pIL75	8.5		8	20%	20%	1% + 1/2
39	25%	Pfizer	1.20	3.6	12	119	33%	32%	1% + 1/2
27 1/2	17%	PheID	.60	2.9	27	210	21%	20%	1/2 - 1/2

20%	16	PhiloEI	1.80	11.10	168	161%	161%	1%
49	42%	Phile pf	4.30	9.7	229	44%	44%	4%
85%	73%	Phile pf	7	8.8	2100	80	80	80
104%	99	Phile pf	7.52	9.3	230	102%	102	102
87%	75	Phile pf	7.25	10	290	76%	76%	76%
28%	16%	PhiloSub	.96	4.2	7	22%	22%	22%

76%	55%	PhIAlr	2.05	2.9	11	120	70%	70	70%
8½	3%	PhIInd	.38	5.9	5	3	4%	4%	4%
36%	26%	PhIPet	1.20	3.9	8	181	30%	30%	30%
18	8%	PhIVH	.60	5.5	4	11	11	11	1%
14½	8%	PiedAvr	.24	2.5	3	14	7½	9%	9%
17%	15%	PiedIng	1.50	9.6	8	7	16%	16%	16%

8 1/2	4 1/2	Pier 1	20	3.1	4	57	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
47 1/2	33 1/2	Pillsbury	1.52	4.3	8	39	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
31 1/2	24 1/2	Pioneer	1.76	6.3	7	5	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
29	18 1/2	PitneyB	1.20	5.2	8	38	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2 +
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	6.6	87	177	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2 +
10 1/2	3 1/2	PilotRac		9	74	434	434	434	434

23%	10%	Pianini	.12	713	19	17%	17%	17%
23%	6%	Playboy	.12	824	878	15%	14%	15%+1
24%	16%	Plessy	1.25	63.9	12	19%	19%	19%+1
31 1/2	15	Pneumo	1	4.4	11	2	22%	22%
12%	11%	PogoPd	.206	1.5	11	319	413%	12%
60%	23%	Polaroid	1	2	14	48%	48%	48%+1

30½	13½	Padrosa	30	1.5	7	37	20%	20%+	76%
36	16%	Pope Tai	1	3.9	5	2	25%	25%+	76%
22½	13	Portec	800	5.8	10	2	14	13%	76%
20%	16%	PortGE	1.70	9.8	9	96	17%	17%+	76%
39½	13%	Politch	1.14	4.0	8	47	28%	28%+	76%
16%	23%	PolymEI	1.24	9.6	8	94	15%	15%+	76%

16%	16%	Former	1.24	7.0	8	14	13%	14	+	10	+	10
25%	15%	Premier	.44	2.7	10	24	23%	22%	23%	+	20	+
44%	21%	PrimeCm		22	166	28%	28%	28%	+	26	+	26
93	73%	ProciG	3	3.5	13	86	85%	85%	85%	+	84	+
1614	8	ProdRsh	.50	4.4	8	9	11%	11%	11%	+	10	+
2514	18%	Proier	.701		13	18	21%	21	21%	+	20	+
10	15%	ProCat	1.40	9.1	13	89	17%	17	17%	+	16	+

	10%	PSCol	1A	7.5	11	93	174	17	178	
25% ^a	21%	PSCol	p2.10	9.1	4	23%	23	23	—	13
29% ^a	24	PSInd	2.16	8.7	9	39	25	24%	24%+	16
33% ^a	94%	PSInd	p2.38	8.7	x2500	96%	96%	96%+	96%	16
22% ^a	18%	PSVNH	2.12	11.	6	56	20	19%	19%+	16
30	25%	PSNH	p2.75	10.	250	26%	26%	26%	26%	16
22%	18%	PSNHAA	1.74	8.9	4	28	19%	19%	19%+	16

24%	21%	PSEG	2.12	9.3	8	274	22%	22%	22%+1
49%	41%	PSEG	p14.08	9.2	250	44%	44%	44%+1	
61%	53%	PSEG	p15.05	8.9	230	56%	55	56%+1	
64	55	PSEG	p15.28	9.2	210	57%	57%	57%+1	
26	23	PSEG	p17.17	9.0	3	24	24	24	
94	81%	PSEG	p18.08	9.5	10	85%	85%	85%	

93%	99%	F5EG	p19.62	9.2	220	104%	104%	104%
10%	4%	Publick			55	6%	5%	6%
8%	3%	Pueblo		4	10	4%	4%	4%
7%	4	PR Cem		3	2	4½	4½	4½ + 16
18%	15%	GoSpl	1.56	9.5	7	81	16%	16%
48	24	Puffm	1.60	4.6	7	59	35%	34%

20%	1%	Purex	1.16	7.5	8	13	15%	15%	15%	16
6%	2%	PurifinFa		6	6	4%	4%	4%		
30%	19%	Purefinr	1.28	5.2	12	24%	24%	24%	16	16
27%	20%	Quako	1.20	5.1	7	34	23%	23%	16	16
19%	13	QuakSTO	.88	4.3	10	13%	13%	13%	16	16
32	19%	Guanex	1.32	5.4	6	10	24%	24	24%	14

43%	22%	RCA	1.40	5.4	7	355	26%	26	26%
55%	38%	RCA pf	3.50	8.6	2100	40%	40%	40%	40% + 1%
74	59%	RCA pf	4	6.5	1	61%	61%	61%	61% - 3%
17 1/2	9%	RTE	.60	5.6	5	20	10%	10%	10%
90	9	RHC	.63	4.6	4	23	10%		

26%	11%	32	4.0	4	13%	13	13%
16%	11%	50	3.9	9	44%	12%	12%
17	3%	128	1.2	38	275%	9%	9%

(Continued on Page 10)

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[illegible]

May Delay Acting on Some Aspects of Plan

U.K. Opts for Partial EMS Link

PARIS, Nov. 24 (Reuters) — Prime Minister James Callaghan said Britain favors a zone of monetary stability in Europe but suggests the country might initially be a partial member of a new European Monetary System.

At a joint press conference following discussions with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Callaghan said the EMS encompasses all members of the EEC, even if some members were unable to participate in it at all its aspects.

Mr. Callaghan said these aspects include credits, exchange rates and the obligations in the foreign exchange market. Mr. Giscard said there would be no political consequences if Britain did not join the system at the outset. "We hope the system to be adopted will allow Britain to join either at the start or when it feels the time is right," Mr. Giscard said.

"If Britain doesn't participate fully right from the outset, that, in our opinion, will not have any political consequences for Europe," he said.

Asked when Britain would join the system if it did not come in at the beginning, Mr. Callaghan said: "I don't think there's a question of Britain entering anything. If the scheme is a community scheme, it clearly embraces all members of the community."

"As to whether all members of the community take part in particular aspects of such a scheme is a different question," he pointed out, however.

Just after Mr. Callaghan started talks at the Elysee Palace, French presidential spokesman Pierre Huot told journalists: "Given the particular worries of Britain, this system has been conceived in such

a way as to allow it to participate at the appropriate time."

The EMS is aimed at creating a zone of monetary stability within the Common Market. Britain's hesitation about entry has caused friction with its European partners.

France-British relations have been strained in recent months over several European issues, particularly the EMS on which Britain is due to decide next week. Last week, Le Monde charged Britain with "permanent blackmail" in its dealings with the Common Market. But British officials said the atmosphere of today's talks was very good.

France said it will acquire 21 percent of the capital of the new company. The company will have double voting rights, thus giving the government a blocking minority.

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VW, Nixdorf End Talks on Link

Exploratory talks between Volkswagenwerk and Nixdorf Computer on VW's attempt to acquire a stake in the middle-sized computer firm have failed, VW says, over differences of opinion about the VW share of Nixdorf's capital. VW said in a statement: "Due to the interests of both companies, the extremely friendly talks have been ended by agreement of both parties." The talks with Nixdorf were VW's first major attempt at diversification after about six months of speculation and rumor. Nixdorf hints that other large companies might be in the market for a share of the firm. Nixdorf will make "a major announcement in connection with the independent development of Nixdorf" next week.

France Acquires Stake in Dassault

France said it will acquire 21 percent of the capital of the new company. The company will have double voting rights, thus giving the government a blocking minority.

OPEC Held Likely to Moderate Oil Rise

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal is understood to believe that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is likely to break the two-year-old price freeze on oil next month, but the increase will be moderate.

Mr. Blumenthal, who has just returned from a visit to four Middle East oil-producing countries, is said to be convinced that the price freeze cannot last through a third year. Other U.S. officials say the chances are good for a small increase, perhaps in a range of 5-to-7 percent when the OPEC countries will meet in Abu Dhabi in three weeks to make the key pricing decision.

On the return trip to Washington, Mr. Blumenthal said: "We've learned a lot since 1974 when, in a sudden thrust of cartel power, OPEC quadrupled prices. We've learned about the limits of power that they have as a group and about the direct impact of their price decisions on what they buy," the secretary said. "They are beginning to understand that there is no free lunch for anyone, not even for them."

Here is a brief rundown of what

Alusuisse Sees 'Painful' Drop in Net

Citing problems caused by the higher value of the Swiss franc, Alusuisse (Swiss Aluminum) says there will be a "painful drop in earnings" in 1978 and that consolidated cash flow might fall about 20 percent from the 1977 level. The company says group turnover in the first nine months this year was down 12 percent from a year earlier, but did not give figures. However, it noted that had turnover been calculated at constant exchange rates based on the position at Sept. 30, 1977, it would have been 5 percent higher than a year earlier.

Canada Narrows Jet Fighter Choice

Canada has narrowed the list of fighter aircraft for a \$2.3-billion spending program to a choice between General Dynamics' CF-18 and the McDonnell Douglas and Northrop CF-188A. The government will not split purchases between the two aircraft. The decision eliminates the Panavia Tornador, the Grumman F-14 Tomcat, the McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle and the Northrop F-18.

Program 'Exception' Worrisome

U.S. Mulls Limit on Profit To Tighten Price Guides

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP) — The Carter administration is considering a limit on the amount of profits a company might earn if it says it can not follow the president's general price standards under the anti-inflation guidelines, officials said yesterday.

But officials said that no final decisions have been made yet by the Council on Wage and Price Stability and that any change of this substantive nature also would have to be approved by the high level Economic Policy Group.

The Council has been concerned, however, that companies are finding it easier to observe a guideline put forward as an exception, not an alternative, which requires firms to hold their price increases to one-half percentage point below their average price increases in 1976 or 1977, (say because of uncontrollable cost increases), it must make sure that its profits as a percentage of sale, or profit margin, does not increase.

Less Attractive

Officials say that they worry if too many companies choose to control profit margins, rather than prices, the administration will have a harder time reducing the rate of inflation to its goal of 6-to-6.5 percent in 1979.

As a result, officials are discussing ways to change the profit margin exception to make it less attractive to companies. They say the only workable approach they have developed so far is to couple the profit-margin test with a limit on the amount of profits a firm could earn — say around 6 percent — if it chose to control its profit margins rather than limit its price increases.

If a company chooses to decelerate its price increases, there would be no such limits. Officials said they will also change the wording in the standard.

U.S. Steel Raises Prices

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ) — U.S. Steel Corp. said today it will increase prices for three-fourths of its steel mill products effective Jan. 1. The company said the increases, which vary by product lines and amounts, average about 3.2 percent on the company's total steel product line.

ards to make it clear that companies should always try to reduce the rate of their price increases and move to the profit margin test only if uncontrollable cost increases make it impossible to hold to the deceleration guideline.

"Let's face it," said one official, "we'd be very concerned if a company held its profit margin constant, but had both very high price increases and had big increases in profits as well."

NYSE Rises; Prime Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher today in light post-holiday trading, helped by strength in gaming issues and talk of only a modest increase in oil prices.

Citibank raised its prime rate to 11½ percent from 11 percent, effective immediately. Citibank is the first bank to move to the 11½ percent level. This is the highest rate since Oct. 21, 1974, when the rate was also 11½ percent and is the third increase this month.

Among other major banks following suit on the increase were Bank of America, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Manufacturers Hanover, Bank of New York, First Pennsylvania and Continental Illinois.

A majority of money market participants believe the Federal Reserve has raised its federal funds target to a firm 9½ percent or even higher from a previous band of 9 to 9½ percent. The speculation followed the Fed's intervention in the government securities market to drain reserves when funds were at 9 11/16 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.12 points to 810.12 and advanced 100-stock index to 455. Volume fell to 14.59 million shares from Wednesday's 20.01 million.

After the close, the Fed reported that M-1 money supply in the week ended Nov. 15 fell \$1.1 billion to \$361.3. M-1 Plus dropped \$1.4 billion.

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7)

Belgium's Major Steels

To Be Acquired by State

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24 (NYT) — The Belgian government today unveiled a new plan to take control of the country's ailing steel industry and slim it down to a more competitive size at a total cost of \$2 billion and the loss of 15,000 jobs.

The announcement means that the loss-making Belgian, French, British and Italian steel industries now almost entirely government-owned and financed, while the rest of Europe's steel producers continue to benefit from a number of highly disguised government aids.

The Belgian take-over highlights the continuing crisis in Europe's steel industry, which is now only being kept afloat by a steady flow of government largesse at a time when some industry leaders have given up hope of any noticeable improvement in their fortunes for the foreseeable future.

In a speech in Scotland earlier this week, Sir Charles Villiers, head of the nationalized British Steel Corp., which reported losses of \$1 billion last year, said Europe's steelmakers must face the uncomfortable fact that they are now "not so much in a recession as in a new normal period."

Under the plan approved by the Belgian cabinet last night, the government will take a 60-percent share in Belgium's two largest steel companies, a Cockerill-Congre in Liege and a Mannesmann-Sambre in Charleroi, both already entirely dependent on government money for their survival. The government also plans to take a 25-percent stake in the more modern and efficient Sidmar plant in Flanders, which is a subsidiary of the Luxembourg Arbed group. If the trade unions approve, the government then plans to cut the total

Nonetheless, the so-called Green Paper can be seen as laying the groundwork for a possible decision by the British government to opt out of the arrangement, at least for a time. "It is important to make clear first that in the government's view, the choice to be made in the coming weeks relates not to a European Monetary System on the basis laid down in Bremen but to a narrower issue of a particular exchange rate mechanism which is not yet fully negotiated," it states.

"Some may regard the EMS as little more than an exchange rate mechanism, supported by central bank swap arrangements. The government sees it as much more than that. (It) believes it was conceived as more than that at Bremen and that it needs to be more than that if it is to contribute to greater stability in the international monetary system."

Banks Chart Transatlantic Profit Routes
Foreign Branches in U.S. Forge Inroads Into Corporate Lending
U.S. Subsidiaries Plying Europe With Access to Home Mortgages

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ) — Foreign bank branches in the United States are proliferating, and their corporate lending business here is booming.

Nationwide, the number of U.S. offices of foreign banks totaled 290 in midyear, up from 215 in 1977, and 152 in late 1974, according to economists with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

But as well as having grown in numbers, the foreign banks are pushing into areas long considered the exclusive domain of domestic banks. While still pursuing their original business of servicing the companies back home, foreign banks are becoming particularly aggressive competitors in the corporate lending area. And through various proposed acquisitions of domestic banks, a number of the foreign banks are hoping to increase their penetration of the retail banking market.

Economic and political considerations are partly responsible for the recent rush of foreign banks into the U.S. market. "I think that in the last few years there has been a feeling in many countries that the U.S. is a safe place to invest and that it will always be at least a green-enterprise country than other countries around the world," says Peter Wodtke, executive vice president of U.S. operations of Swiss bank Corp.

A Home for Dollars

Also, he says, "with the dollar going down as low as it is, many banks feel that this is the time to make an investment in the U.S." in

addition, with this country's mounting balance-of-payments deficits creating a surplus of dollars abroad, many foreign bankers are looking for a place to put these funds to work.

They are also concerned that their access to dollars overseas may eventually dry up. "While I doubt that the dollar exchange will disappear for some time, my coming here ensures that I have a stable dollar base for my customers who need the U.S. currency," explains a French banker who has recently expanded his New York operations.

Some foreign bankers recently began operations in the United States in anticipation of changes in government regulations. In September 1977, the statistics office said today.

Preliminary figures showed that the current-account surplus surged to 3.4 billion DM in October, compared to a downward-revised 400-million-DM surplus in September and a 3.49-billion-DM surplus in October 1977.

Exports in October totaled 26.67 billion DM, up from September's 24.83 billion DM and from 24.75 billion DM in October 1977. Imports totaled 21.86 billion DM in October, up from 20.1 billion DM in September and 19.93 billion DM in October 1977.

Meanwhile, the upper house of parliament (Bundesrat) approved the government's tax package which among its measures brings income-tax relief from Jan. 1 next year. The tax package forms part of an economic program announced at the end of July which will give the economy a net impulse of nearly 13 billion DM in line with pledges made at the Bonn summit.

French Retail Index Up 0.9% in October

PARIS, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ) — The French retail price index for October increased 0.9 percent to 205.7 from 203.8 in September and was up 9.3 percent from a year earlier, the statistics institute said today. October's rise follows rises of 0.6 percent in September and August.

The Bank of France also reported that the broadly defined money supply (M-2) declined 0.2 percent in August from July to 1.05 billion francs (about \$238.4 million). The M-1 money supply stood at 512.5 billion francs, or 2.7 percent less than in July and was 10.6 percent above the year-earlier level.

LONDON, Nov. 24 (NYT) — Several of America's biggest banks are moving quietly to exploit an overseas market most have long ignored — the banking business of ordinary European consumers.

Traditionally, U.S. bank offices abroad have been set up almost exclusively to serve large corporate customers. Some banks have also done a bit of retail business abroad, but it has been more or less reluctantly, often as an accommodation to transplanted U.S. executives or U.S. tourists.

But now, flush with lendable funds at a time of lagging loan demand worldwide, many U.S. banks size up the individual foreign customer as an important source of profits. Wholesale banking still dominates, of course, but the banks have apparently decided that interest rates of a stiff 20 percent or more are too enticing to pass up.

"We see a sizable opportunity," said Michael Priestland, managing director of Western Trust and Savings Ltd., a British subsidiary of the Philadelphia National Bank. "We plan a very considerable expansion" of the 15-branch network built up across southern England in the 1970s, he said.

More Players

The two largest U.S. banks, the San Francisco-based Bank of America and New York's Citibank, have long had significant interests in retail banking abroad. More recently, they have been joined by the First National Bank of Boston and the Security Pacific National Bank, with headquarters in Los Angeles.

In addition, New York's Chemical Bank is planning a major push into the residential-mortgage market in London, and the Manufacturers Hanover Trust plans a limited — a spokesman called it "prudent" — stepping up of its London retail operations.

Citicorp Says Auditors Report No Violations

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP-DJ) — The board of directors of Citicorp said an investigation by the board's audit committee of allegations by a former employee regarding Citicorp's foreign-exchange trading operations in certain foreign countries found no pattern of violations.

The report said eight months of intensive investigation revealed no pattern of violation of foreign-exchange regulations in any country reviewed. The report noted, however, that certain transactions which on their face complied with local regulations could be viewed by local authorities as being in conflict with the spirit of that regulatory environment.

The report found no institutional pattern of transferring tax liabilities from one country to another in violation of local tax laws. However, certain specific transactions were identified where local counsel concluded that a challenge by local tax authorities involved a high probability of success on their part.

cal Bank is planning a major push into the residential-mortgage market in London, and the Manufacturers Hanover Trust plans a limited — a spokesman called it "prudent" — stepping up of its London retail operations.

Even Morgan Guaranty Trust, which is predominantly a bank for corporations, has broadened its personal services. An international private banking group has recently been formed from officers within its branches in London, Paris, Zurich and Geneva.

Security Pacific Finance Ltd., one of the relatively few consumer-finance companies whose name does not disguise its U.S. parentage, has started a heavily promoted plan to make loans against the value of customers' houses. "Lots of people have substantial equity in them," explained Ronald Basher, who heads the 15-branch operation. "And we're very interested."

Wheat Talks Collapse After Price Dispute

GENEVA, Nov. 24 (Reuters) — Negotiations between the world's principal grain producing and trading nations for an international wheat agreement broke down here today largely because of U.S.-European differences on prices and the size of world reserve stocks.

"The wheat talks have collapsed" and with it parallel talks about related accords on secondary grains and on increasing the rich nations' food aid to the Third World, a spokesman for the European Economic Community said before the 50-nation conference ended.

He said the EEC was "very disappointed" and put the blame for the failure of the two-week-old meeting on what he called an "intransigent attitude" by the United States. There was no immediate comment from the U.S. side.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Denmark United Breweries

Year Sept. 30

Revenue	5,640	5,153
Profits	146.00	115.00

(Figures in Danish Crowns)

W. Germany

3rd Quarter

Revenue	5,250	5,120
Profits	224.00	199.00

9 months

Revenue	15,877	15,861
Profits	760.00	863.00

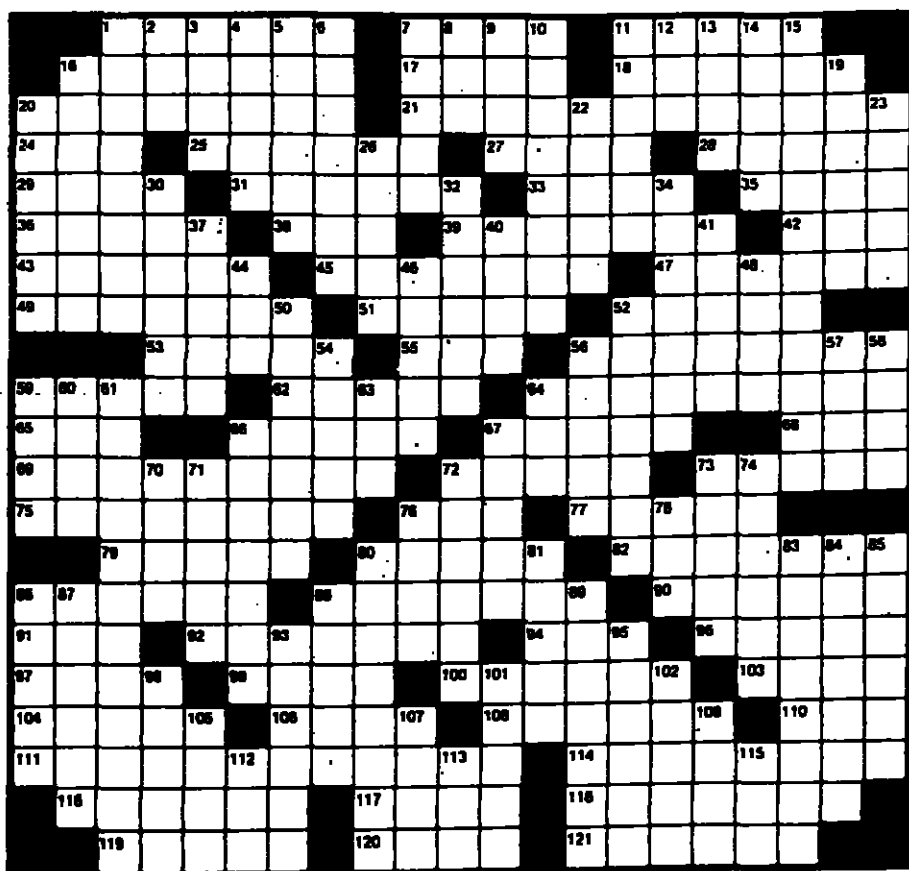
(Figures in Deutsche Marks)



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Porcine Parade By Emanuel Berg



ACROSS

- 1 Like a crow's cry
- 7 Great or brat
- 11 Prefix with fix or fuse
- 16 Item unfit for a silk purse
- 17 Large toad
- 18 Asian goat antelope
- 20 Footballs
- 21 Korean battle site
- 24 Chemical suffixes
- 25 Grief's dancer
- 27 Best place for wurst
- 28 Dialogue mount
- 29 Oven for glass
- 31 Brock's specialties
- 33 "— and Marge"
- 35 One-year-old sheep
- 36 Ginglymoid joints
- 38 Opposite of yang
- 39 Summer drink
- 42 Sunshine St.
- 43 Evangelist's home
- 45 Wink
- 47 Strolls
- 48 Passover feasts
- 51 Untrue!
- 52 Babylonian
- 53 A descendant of Noah
- 55 Shea player
- 56 Objects
- 59 In many instances

ACROSS

- 62 More reliable
- 64 He drew Joe Patoski
- 65 Caschodolov measure
- 66 Donat role
- 67 "Bob, — Battle"
- 68 Wood sorrel
- 69 Kotter's plotters
- 72 Ulan
- 73 Baltic people
- 74 Practices
- 76 Hoover or Cougar
- 77 Sci-fi guy
- 79 Author of "Them"
- 80 Dormouse
- 82 Enlargers
- 86 Incubates
- 88 Type of ungula
- 89 "We — amused"
- 91 Auricle
- 92 Fencing position
- 94 Hebrew letter
- 96 "King Olaf" composer
- 97 Small squall
- 99 Caroled
- 100 Little guys in sties
- 103 Wagnerian goddess
- 104 Old Irish script
- 106 Ritz
- 108 Vedic sky serpent
- 111 Cuban battle site: 1961
- 114 Bring home
- 116 He created Bambi
- 118 Delivery to a tavern
- 119 Reason —
- 120 Italian river
- 121 Swirled

DOWN

- 1 Large barrel
- 2 Cries of pain
- 3 "— silly question..."

DOWN

- 4 Curbs
- 5 Soundness
- 6 French town on the Ill

DOWN

- 7 — bull
- 9 Irrational number
- 10 "— your leader"
- 11 Modern motto
- 12 Old car
- 13 Dadaist's display
- 14 Pitcher's dream game
- 15 Controversial inoculation
- 16 Library injunction
- 18 Louisiana town
- 20 Dances in 2/4 time
- 22 Bonnie's partner
- 23 Actress Kirk et al.
- 26 Arrested
- 30 Orangutan
- 32 Baby —

DOWN

- 34 Compose rapidly
- 37 Femme fatale
- 40 Trouser's specialty
- 41 Strad's relative
- 42 Afflict
- 43 Companion star
- 46 French grains
- 48 Procedures
- 52 Knight's attendant
- 54 Small eels
- 56 Dancer Valery
- 57 Georgia or Carnegie
- 58 Spanish Mmes.
- 59 Bone: Comb.
- 60 Act the sycophant
- 61 Shakespearean tavern

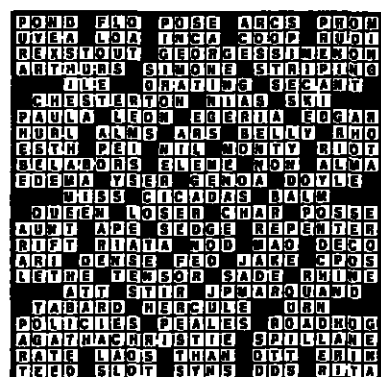
DOWN

- 63 Good times
- 64 Recently stolen
- 66 Gouda and feta
- 67 Where R.L.S. is buried
- 70 Syria, in the Bible
- 71 Nice noggins
- 72 Critic Clive
- 73 Finnish lake
- 74 Mother of Dionysus
- 76 Legal paper
- 78 Cartoonist
- 80 Arctic bird
- 81 Indonesian island
- 83 Endued with elegance
- 84 Selfish driver
- 85 Exert

DOWN

- 86 Sired
- 87 Chorities
- 88 Like a — bricks
- 89 Beatles hit: 1972
- 90 Scarface Al
- 93 Reticulate
- 96 Postpone
- 101 Actress Signe
- 102 Pegasus, e.g.
- 105 Dillon
- 107 "This Gun for —"
- 108 Hillside dugout
- 112 Ending with saw or law
- 113 The Cronyns' game
- 115 Forever, in Sydney

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

ALABAMA	17	Cloudy
ALASKA	17	Cloudy
ARIZONA	17	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	17	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	Cloudy
BEARUT	17	Cloudy
BELGRADE	17	Cloudy
BERLIN	17	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	17	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	17	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	17	Cloudy
FLORENCE	17	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	17	Cloudy
GENEVA	17	Cloudy
HELSINKI	17	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	17	Cloudy
LA PALMA	17	Cloudy
LISBON	17	Cloudy
LONDON	17	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	17	Cloudy

BOOKS

WRINKLES

By Charles Simmons. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 182 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN HE WAS a small boy, he liked being on his brother's sailboat; the thought, when the boat was becalmed, that eventually there would be wind and then more wind reassured him about the future. He made a new best friend and was put off, when he met the boy's parents, to find that the mother was taller than the father. At mass in church, he practiced separating the fingers of each hand "alternately two-and-two, then one-to-one."

When he grew older, his first wife "was so much in his mind that when traveling alone around the city he sometimes paid two fares by mistake." After he was divorced, he had many affairs, but "as he moved from woman to woman he saw that his first feelings about a new woman derived from the previous one, and this knowledge destroyed the effect."

Once, when he was lonely, he donated his time to a hospital, "chatting with patients who had no visitors." He took out a newspaper ad calling for a reunion of his classmates. While in the army, he was so starved for sexual contact that he built a sad and funny fantasy around a spider on the edge of his foxhole.

all else failed, he would fall in love. Love and sex gave his life continuity. Love was the melody the saxophone in the street was playing. Simmons has put love back into perspective. It is our patent medicine, as well as our power and our glory. His character's affairs are as homely as a hot water bottle in a cold bed, as romantic as reading poetry in the bathroom.

Seeing Past the Joke

The failure of love has its uses too: it was not until Simmons' character wrote comic stories about his marital difficulties that he achieved his first success as a writer. As he ages, "the will think that fewer things are funny to him because he understands more things." After a while, you get so you can see past the joke, or too far into it.

"Wrinkles" ends on this note: "As he gets older he will sometimes try to inquire into his deepest wishes, hoping to find a weariness with life that would make death less fearsome, but can't." He is right: there isn't a weary line in the book.

Recalling the first woman who showered him with praise, the hero of "Wrinkles" says that "he had had so many disappointments in her life the compliments were not convincing." Simmons has not been disappointed and his compliments are convincing. What he is complimenting in "Wrinkles" is life itself.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

French Doing More Reading

PARIS, Nov. 24 (IHT) — The French are reading more than they used to, according to a recent Louis Harris poll conducted for L'Espresso. The reading public has increased to 57 percent of the French public over 18.

The greatest increases were noted among women and youth. Only 37.5 percent of French women read in 1960. Today 60 percent do, compared to 55 percent of French men.

Those between 18 and 24 are France's most assiduous readers, 32 percent of those polled said that they read five or more books every three months compared to 22 percent of the general population.

Biography of Bardot Banned in S. Africa

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 23 (Reuters) — A biography of Brigitte Bardot by Will Frischauer has been banned in South Africa. The directorate of publications, announcing the decision today, gave no reason. Banned books on film stars in the past include Maurice Zolotow's "Marilyn Monroe" and "Harlow" and "An Intimate Biography" by Irving Shulman on Jean Harlow.

PEANUTS



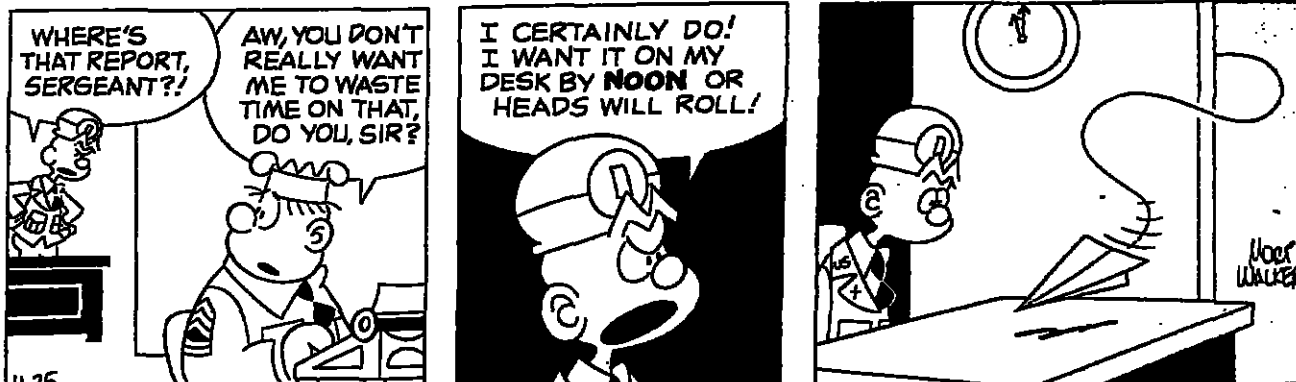
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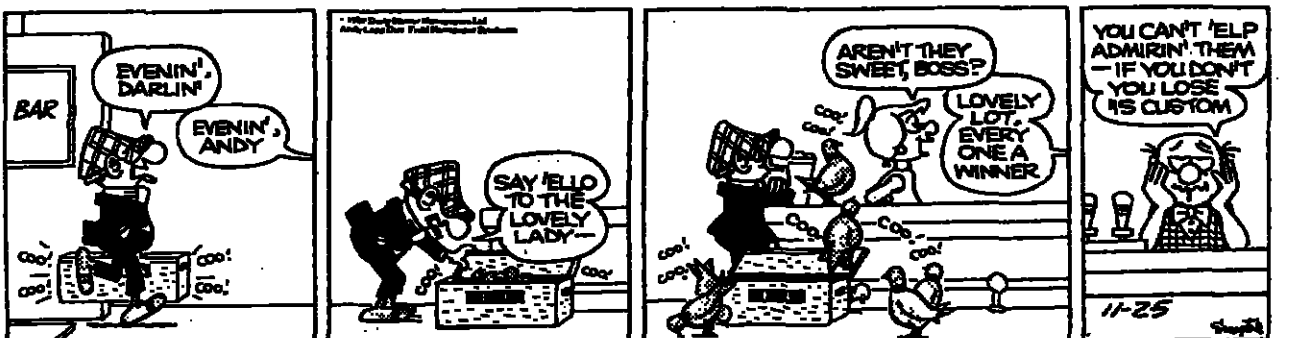
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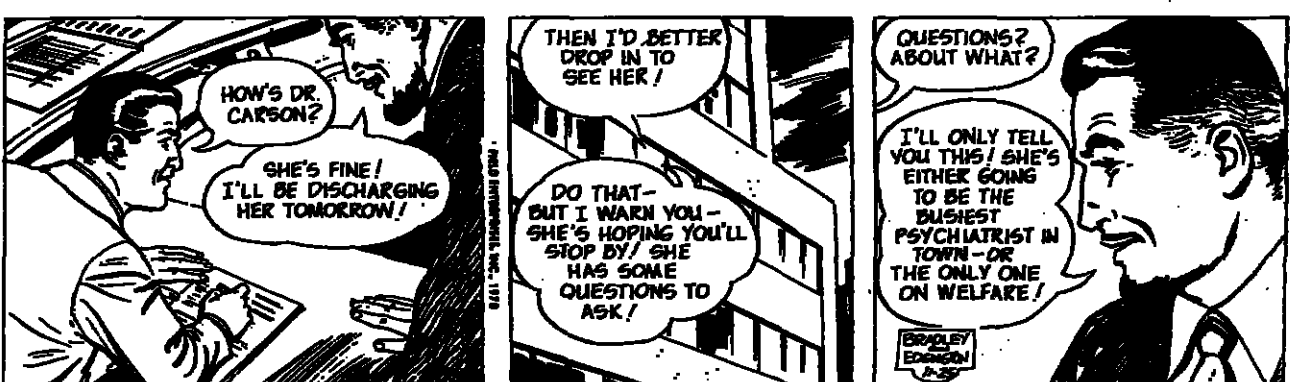
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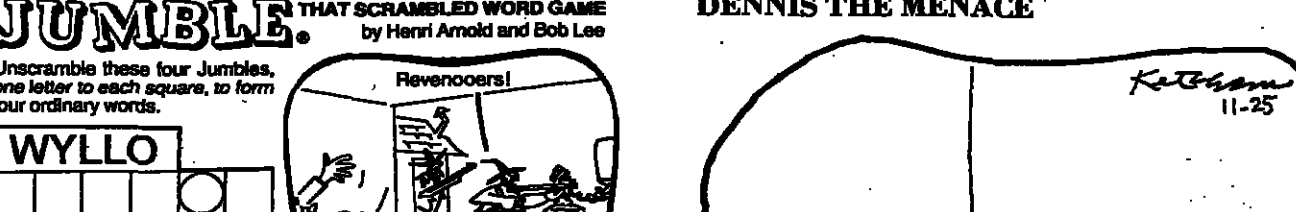
REX MORGAN



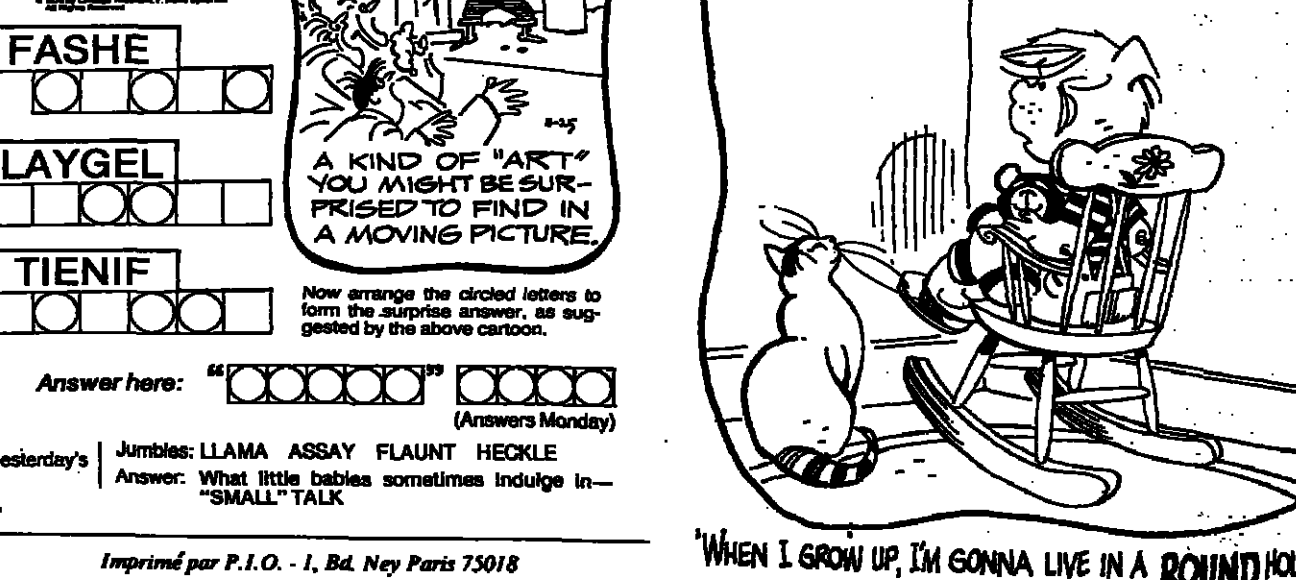
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JUMBLE.



DENNIS THE MENACE



Lead NFC East

Cowboys Thunder Past Redskins, 37-10

(VING, Texas, Nov. 24 (UPI) — A classic long-range strike from Staubach to Drew Pearson lighted a fast Dallas getaway today and the Cowboys went to maul the disaster-prone Washington Redskins, 37-10, and take first place in the National Football Conference East.

It marked the first time the boys owned the undisputed di-

vision lead this year and the lopsided victory put them within striking distance of their 12th playoff berth in 13 years.

The Redskins, meanwhile, have lost five of their last seven games and could be in danger of missing the playoffs after winning their first six contests.

Dallas, which had scored only 21 first-quarter points this season,

took advantage of Washington's nightmarish opening quarter to pile up a 13-point advantage and coasted as the Redskins failed to mount anything resembling a threat.

Rafael Septien kicked field goals of 33 and 21 yards on the first two Dallas possessions and backup fullback Scott Laidlaw — who went over the 100-yard mark while playing for the injured Robert New-

house — dove over the 1 to account for the 13 points in the first period.

Then, three minutes into the second period, Staubach wound up and threw long for Pearson, who beat Joe Lavender in single coverage, caught the ball on his fingertips and scored a 53-yard touchdown standing up. It was Staubach's 21st scoring throw of the year — a league mark.

Septien added a 44-yard field goal in the third quarter and Laidlaw scored again on a 2-yard run in the third period after Staubach had hit Pearson with a 35-yard pass. Third-string fullback Larry Brinson scored Dallas' final points on a 39-yard run in the final period.

Washington's only points came on a 48-yard field goal by Mark Moseley and a 16-yard throw in the final minutes from Joe Theismann to Jean Fugett.

Edge on the Redskins

The Cowboys' surprisingly easy victory in one of the league's most heated rivalries not only put Dallas in front of the division but gave it a tiebreak advantage over the Redskins if the two teams are deadlocked at the end of the season.

Any combination of Dallas victories and Washington losses adding up to two, along with the same combination involving the third-place Philadelphia Eagles, would give the Cowboys the division title.

The opening quarter yesterday was almost as one-sided as 15 minutes of football could have been.

During the first period, Washington committed a face-mask penalty to keep Dallas' first field goal drive alive, committed an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty on a kickoff return and gave up a 49-yard Staubach-to-Tony Hill pass that set up another field goal.

Then the Redskins clipped on a kickoff return, Washington's John Riggins fumbled the ball away at his own 14 to set up Laidlaw's first touchdown and finally, on the last play of the quarter, surrendered a 59-yard run by Laidlaw.



Dallas fullback Scott Laidlaw (35) breaks through Washington line in first quarter for 59-yard touchdown run that helped to propel the Cowboys to a 37-10 triumph and first place in the NFC East.

NFL Weekend

Dolphins' Griese Likely to Overpower Resilient Jets

By William N. Wallace
NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT) — his weekend's National Football League games:

American Conference

New York Jets (6-6) at Miami (8-1) — Young Jets have bounced back repeatedly. Here is another opportunity for confident Matt Robinson, the Cinderella quarterback. Jets' minimal pass rush is big ability against Dolphins' Bob Riese, who has been superb. But Miami defense can be had. Betting line: Miami by 7.

New England (9-3) at Baltimore (7-7) — Bert Jones' availability to main uncertain until game time. Jets upset Patriots, 34-27, without in Sept. 18. But Jones' return, if it comes, has not been finding the one-run receivers lately. Russ Francis, Stanley Morgan and Harold Jackson. This remains an erratic team lately weakened at nebacker by injuries. Betting line: New England by 7.

Cincinnati (1-11) at Houston (8-1) — Oilers aiming for playoffs and are something to settle with Bengals, to whom they lost inexplicably month ago. Bengals' receivers, Isaac Curtis and Billy Brooks, are upsurge physically. But defense remains respectable. Betting line: Houston by 7.

San Diego (6-6) at Kansas City (2-10) — Chargers have won four in row and playoffs are possible if they can win remaining four. They beat Chiefs in overtime two games ago. Last K.C. defeat came after aumble was lost at Seattle 15 with seconds left. That did nothing for morale. Betting line: San Diego by 7.

Seattle (6-6) at Oakland (8-4) — Seahawks have been at or just under .500 all season and injured raiders, 27-7, five games back. Raiders' backs against the wall.

WHA Results

Thursday's Games
Winnipeg 4, Indianapolis 3
Cincinnati 4, Birmingham 3

NBA Results

Thursday's Games
New Orleans 116, Golden State 114
San Antonio 116, Milwaukee 114

with Denver, Miami and Minnesota to remaining on schedule. Key player is Mark van Eeghen, the fullback, who must keep going. Betting line: Oakland by 7.

National Conference

New York Giants (5-7) at Buffalo (3-9) — It is just as well demoralized Giants are not playing Rams or Steelers this week. Bills' offense has wilted and they never had much defense. Both teams have lost four straight. Betting line: Buffalo by 2.

Minnesota (7-5) at Green Bay (7-5) — Packers have lost four of last five and their bruised running back, Terrell Middleton, has slowed. Vikings have almost no running game and lean on Fran Tarkenton's nickel-dime passing game. But the defense has been fine lately. The team that loses can forget the playoffs. Betting line: Minnesota by 4.

Penn State (10-2) at Pittsburgh (10-2) — This is a best-against-worst game although home-team underdogs have a history of playing well in Monday night contests. Steelers have been coasting lately. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 8.

Penn State took a 7-0 lead in the first period on a fourth down three-yard run by Guman, but Pittsburgh tied it in the second quarter on a 16-yard pass from quarterback Rick Troceno to Steve Gaudin and Mark Schubert's 27-yard field goal in the third period gave the Panthers their 10-7 advantage.

After Guman's second TD, a late-pass interception by Rich Milot, who returned 17 yards to the Pitt 26, set up Penn State's final three points — an NCAA record-setting field goal by Bahr. It was the 22nd three-pointer of the season for the Lions' kicker, snapping a tie with Temple's Don Bitterlich, who booted 21 in 1975.

Penn State wound up the regular season 11-0, while Pittsburgh, headed for a Dec. 23 Tangerine Bowl date with North Carolina State, finished 9-3.

The Nittany Lions completed the fourth unbeaten season since Paterno took over the head coaching job 13 years ago. The triumph also increased Penn State's lead in the series with Pitt to 39-36-3, and was the 12th against only one loss for Paterno in this traditional rivalry.

Penn State also boosted its two-year winning streak through 19 games, the longest major college victory string in the nation.

The loss on a gloomy, 59-degree afternoon with winds gusting across the field up to 25 mph, snapped Pitt's three-game winning streak.

Penn State converted a fumble by Pitt's Troceno into the first score of the game with 7:22 left in the first period. The ball was recovered by linebacker Rick Donaldson on the Panthers' 14.

On first down, Pitt was hit with a facemask penalty that moved the ball to the seven. Guman ran for two and Matt Suhey gained two yards on two running plays. On fourth and three, Guman slashed into the end zone for the touchdown and Bahr kicked the point.

New Orleans (5-7) at Atlanta (7-5) — Saints outplayed Falcons two weeks ago but lost in last minute, 20-17. Injuries have diminished offense and there's not much left. Only Cincinnati has scored fewer points than Falcons, who remain a playoff contender in a weak conference. Betting line: Atlanta by 4.

Philadelphia (7-5) at St. Louis (4-8) — Plucky is word for both teams. Also respectable. Eagles have more kicking problems, with Nick Mike-Mayer questionable because of broken ribs. Cardinals will get a boost if Jim Ottis and Roger Wehrli can play. That's possible. Betting line: St. Louis by 3.

Tampa Bay (5-8) at Chicago (4-8) — Bears' quarterbacking remains in a quandary. They need three in beating Atlanta. Walter Payton has gained 1,053 yards for this team, to his immense credit. With Ricky Bell now out, Buccaneers have lost the starting back-

field to injuries but they still move the ball. Theirs has been a good season and they can win the last four. Betting line: Chicago by 4.

Chance at Sugar Bowl

Late TD Pushes Penn State Over Pitt

Guman picked up six, lost one and then tipped for three to the four. Penn State Coach Joe Paterno at first sent placekicker Matt Bahr trotting onto the field to attempt a tying field goal, but changed his mind and Guman carried four yards into the end zone on fourth down for the touchdown that sent State ahead. Bahr kicked the extra point.

Penn State took a 7-0 lead in the first period on a fourth down three-yard run by Guman, but Pittsburgh tied it in the second quarter on a 16-yard pass from quarterback Rick Troceno to Steve Gaudin and Mark Schubert's 27-yard field goal in the third period gave the Panthers their 10-7 advantage.

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Los Angeles (10-2) at Cleveland (6-6) — Rams dislike Cleveland, where they barely won a mud game a year ago. They have taken their last three games by 3 points each time. But rest of schedule is not taxing. Browns are up and down. They do little against good defensive teams like Rams. Betting line: Los Angeles by 5.

Monday

Pittsburgh (10-2) at San Francisco (1-11) — This is a best-against-worst game although home-team underdogs have a history of playing well in Monday night contests. Steelers have been coasting lately. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 8.

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Boston defenseman John Wensink collides with Larry Playfair of Buffalo (27). Playfair was taken to hospital in Boston after he regained consciousness. Boston went on to win the game, 5-2.

Kelly Out in 2d Season

NHL Rockies Fire Coach

DENVER, Nov. 24 (AP) — Pat Kelly, who took over as coach of the Colorado Rockies last season and led them to their first National Hockey League Stanley Cup playoffs, was fired last night after Colorado lost to the Vancouver Canucks, 7-2.

It was the Rockies' second straight defeat. Kelly led the club with a 3-14-3 season record.

Kelly, 43, and in his 15th season as a coach, was unavailable for comment. His successor was not named when the firing was announced.

"Pat is an honest, hard-working person and has been through some trying circumstances which include a demanding early road schedule and an unprecedented rash of serious player injuries," Ray Miron, the Rockies general manager, said. "However, it is obvious because of our record that we had to make a change." Miron added.

Kelly's future role with the club remained uncertain, a club spokesman said.

Sabre Player Injured

BOSTON, Nov. 24 (UPI) — Larry Playfair of the Buffalo Sabres was taken to Massachusetts General Hospital last night with a possible head injury after a first-period collision with Boston Bruins defenseman John Wensink.

Playfair was on his first regular-season NHL shift in the first period when he attempted to circle the Buffalo net. He was knocked out and fell to the ice after he collided with Wensink.

Test of Rugby Quality

England's Redemption Hangs on All Black Loss

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Nov. 24 (IHT) — It is high time for English rugby to make itself some good news. And New Zealand, the best team in the world for most of the century, looks beatable at Twickenham tomorrow.

In Europe in recent years, England has been having its worst period of Five Nations results in history — just 10 victories in the 36 matches of the 1970s so far. It has been almost five years since the English last beat Wales, almost six since they beat France. Only Scotland and Ireland have fallen to them lately.

Enter the upstarts. Last month, Argentina managed a 13-13 draw at Twickenham, which is the world rugby headquarters. The Argentinians went on to Italy and were beaten there. This month, Italy lost to the Soviet Union, which is making its debut in top-level international rugby this season.

So Goes the Game

Such is England's role in overseeing and promoting rugby worldwide that an English slump makes the whole game look sick.

New Zealand's All Blacks are no upstarts. A victory for England tomorrow would be its first at home in the 73-year series since 1936. The Blacks won at Twickenham in 1954, 1964, 1967 and 1973.

A name stands out in the English lineup as if it were printed in red letters. When Newcastle schoolmaster Roger Utley took over the captaincy two seasons ago, England suddenly won its first Five Nations victories in almost two years. Just four months later, in May of last year, a spinal malfunction seemed to have sidelined him for life.

The 6-feet, 4-inches Gosforth forward missed all of the 1977-1978 season, but ultimate recourse to an osteopath (who diagnosed a "prolapsed disc") led to his return to club play in September. This week, he was named in the England team as No. 8, although the captaincy remains with Bill Beaumont.

Inspiration to Victory

If Utley, 29, can recover his international class play, his proven ability to bring the best out of his fellow forwards will make tomorrow's match a fine one. He inspires without fanaticism and wins or, on rare occasions, loses with the respect of both sides.

Another thing. After the 7th All Blacks had whipped England (minus Utley) at Twickenham in January, 1973, the English went to New Zealand in September and lost all their lesser matches but stunned an Auckland crowd of 55,000 by winning the test match, 16-0. Tomorrow's starting English lineup includes one forward, Utley.



Roger Utley

ley, who knows that New Zealanders put on their pants one leg at a time.

The match will be the All Blacks' 12th on an 18-match tour that started on Oct. 18 and will end on Dec. 16. The high points, of course, are the four tests. The Blacks laboriously beat Ireland, 10-6, on Nov. 4 in Dublin. A week later, in Cardiff, they had to cheat at a critical late lineout to beat Wales, 13-12. Scotland's turn will come on Dec. 9.

Going for Four

The Blacks have won 10 matches and lost one, to the Irish province of Munster, on an off day. They have scored 32 tries and allowed only four, and none in their last six games. Tomorrow, with the return of Gary Knight at tighthead prop and Mark Donaldson at scrumhalf, they field their theoretically strongest team for the first time on the tour.

Other All Black squads have won all or almost all their matches in the British Isles — 31 out of 32 in 1905-1906, 28 out of 28 in 1924-1925, 28 out of 30 in 1963-1964 — but either they drew or lost a test or two, or they played only three tests.

Across the world after a day of general elections, New Zealand will be up before dawn watching television. The ambition is to win the third test, then go on to win four for the first time. On the field, captain Graham Mourie's team would very much like to embarrass the many critics who keep saying that they are not much good, certainly not as good as their predecessors.

English captain Beaumont knows how he would like things to start: "Put them under early pressure and get them jittery. We've got to start with a bang, get in among them and keep it up. I think we can."

NHL Results

Thursday's Games
Montreal 4, Pittsburgh 4
Boston 5, Buffalo 2
Vancouver 7, Colorado 2

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Art Buchwald

...It's Third Down
And 4 Plugs to Go

WASHINGTON — In case you haven't noticed, the networks are spending more and more time plugging their future shows and less time telling you what is going on at the moment. Anyone who has watched a televised football game is conscious of how sports announcers are forced to hype other network programs that have nothing to do with the game.



Buchwald

"Fourth down and a yard to go. Dallas has decided to try a 52-yard field goal. If they succeed they will tie the score."

"Fred, there's a beautiful Rachel Carberry of the HYP network's smash series, 'Ripoff From Star Wars.' I hear next Thursday's episode is a dilly of a show."

"You heard right, Harold. What time is it on?"

"Eight o'clock in the East and West, and 7 central time."

"The Redskins have called time out to give the Dallas kicker more time to think about the field goal."

"Well, if they want to think about something, I might remind the Cowboys that next Saturday HYP Sports will bring you, live, on most of these stations, the Orange Bowl Demolition Derby, the Grand Prix grudge-car racing match between Paul Newman and Dolly Parton."

"I wouldn't miss that, Dave. Now back to live action."

"There goes a penalty flag. Dallas has taken too long in the huddle."

"Speaking of huddles, Fred, on Friday evening, three weeks from tonight, Charlie's Angels get themselves into a huddle and have to be rescued by Bill Cosby. It's all in fun right here on HYP."

"I'm going to stay home that night. Have we now, Fred?"

"I think Dallas is ready to try for a field goal from their own 45."

"While the holder of the ball is getting into position, Fred, let's go down on the field and talk to Sam

Francisco, who plays the private eye in 'Golden Gate, Don't Be Late.' Sam, I hear your next show has to do with a racehorse who tries to jump off the bridge."

"That's right, Harold. He's de-spondent because his jockey is riding another horse in the Kentucky Derby, and he decides he has nothing to live for."

"Harold, while you were talking to Sam, Dallas made the field goal and Tony Green, who ran 90 yards for a touchdown, Moseley got the extra point, and the Redskins then tried an onside kick which Dallas recovered. It's third down and four to go on the Skins' 12-yard line."

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Mary Blume

The Films of Rene Clair:
'A Question of Neglect'

PARIS (HT) — "That which makes the cinema is not to be discussed," French filmmaker Rene Clair said nearly 50 years ago. These days there is more discussing than filming: the purist film buff, one French critic says, prefers reading and talking about films to seeing them. But none of the talking, rehearsing, reviving includes Rene Clair.

On Armistice Day he turned 80, and some of his films were shown on French TV. The celebrations seemed somewhat somber. Rene Clair is one of the most important names in French cinema, but he is definitely out of style. Francois Truffaut's book, "Les Films de ma Vie," includes essays on Claude Autant-Lara (once Clair's assistant), Sacha Guitry, Albert Lamorisse and Jacques Tati, but none on Clair. The leading French film magazine, "Positif," has never done a piece on Clair. "It isn't that he has been the target of attack," says Michel Ciment, a Positif editor. "It is just a question of neglect."

Clair, who has a quiet face on a body

tioned on a poll taken 10 years later by the same magazine.

In the United States Pauline Kael has praised Clair's "choreographic grace and movement" and "poetic imaginative stylization," while in England Penelope Houston wrote, in 1963, "Rene Clair's films have afforded more sheer pleasure than those of almost any other director one cares to name, which makes it seem the more unjust that this immensely talented artist should currently be going through a critical eclipse, partly because his qualities — all the perfectionist virtues of precision, elegance, conscious grace and good manners — are antipathetic to the younger generation of French directors."

First Filmmaker

A French critic, on the other hand, speaks of Clair's artificiality, his dryness and remoteness from life, the too-literary quality of his films: "He is sophisticated but meek."

He gets no pleasure from seeing his own work on TV. Technically they are not the same as on a cinema screen. Anyway, I don't like to see my old films because I would like always to correct them and I can't.

bent by the years and a rather formal, distant charm, says he is not aware of the attitude of younger filmmakers. He isn't very interested in film himself these days — he has always cared for writing and has published a half dozen books — and he gets no pleasure from seeing his own work on TV. "Technically they are not the same as on a cinema screen," he said in his flat in Neuilly. "Anyway, I don't like to see my old films because I would like always to correct them and I can't."

Rise of Renoir

The fall in Clair's reputation has been matched by the rise of that of Jean Renoir, four years Clair's senior, who is probably the most loved director today and Clair's opposite in temperament. Renoir's ironic and humane "La Règle du Jeu" (1939) is one of the great film discoveries of one of the postwar generation and has helped put Renoir on anyone's 10-best list. In 1952 Clair's "Le Million" (1934) was 10th on such a list published by the British magazine "Sight and Sound." Clair was not men-

The man himself is haughty, difficult. And when he is not an official figure, an Academician, that didn't help.

Clair was elected to the Academie Francaise on June 16, 1960, the first full-time filmmaker to become an Academician. "I go to the meetings when I am in Paris because I like them," he says. "It is interesting to meet some rather distinguished people who are not in my business." His biography in the French Who's Who identifies him as "Ecrivain et auteur de films. Membre de l'Academie Francaise" (Renoir is listed in less literary terms: "Auteur et Realisateur de films.")

Born Rene Chomette in central Paris, on the Rue des Halles, Clair was a journalist and then an actor (a profession unmentioned in his "Who's Who" biography). "I was interested in motion pictures and decided to go to the other side of the camera," he said. His first film, "Paris Qui Dort," in 1923, followed the next year by "Entr'acte," shown during the intermission of the Ballet Suedois production of the ballet "Relache." The treatment was by Pica-



Ex-filmmaker Rene Clair

A turn to the writer.

bia, and Marcel Duchamp was one of the players. Clair was not a Dadaist — "I never belonged to a group," he says. Dadaists were not interested in films. "As far as I know they weren't. They were in trouble with Picaabia. I was indifferent."

Clair's later films include "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," "Sous les Toits de Paris," "Le Million," "A Nous la Liberté," "The Ghost Goes West" and, in Hollywood where he spent the war, "I Married a Witch" and "It Happened Tomorrow." The word most often used about his work is fantasy. Inventive and fanciful, he sensed from the start that the new medium of film was ideal for the fantastic. It seemed to me possible to make another world with another medium," he says.

Last Film

He made his last film, "Les Fetes Galantes," in 1965. A decade earlier he made his last important film, "Les Grandes Manoeuvres," which has been called "The Belles de Nuit" (1952), starred Gerard Philipe and "Les Fetes Galantes" (1965), starred Gerard Philipe. "Clair says, 'He was more than a friend, almost a brother.'"

Very early in his career, Clair said, "Film cannot enjoy the relative freedom of the other arts. So let us be resigned to being merely the artisans of the ephemeral."

He does not regret the end of his film career. "It isn't the opportunity that is missing," he says, "but the idea. I was always running after ideas. The most difficult part is writing the films. Directing them was just a game, it was amusing. But it was very seldom amusing to write an idea."

PEOPLE: Princess Grace
Cuts Children's Disc

Princess Grace of Monaco has cut a children's record entitled "The Bird of the North and the Bird of the Sun." The record, with a vocal on one side in French and the other in English, will be released in the next few days in the United States and Europe. Proceeds from its sale will go to a children's organization yet to be chosen by the princess. Meanwhile Princess Grace and Prince Rainier are in Turkey to attend a seminar on sea research and pollution at Antalya on the southern Turkish coast. They were accompanied by sea whiz Jacques Cousteau. The week-long conference of delegations from Mediterranean countries, which opened yesterday, will study means for preventing pollution and for further exploration of sea-bed riches of the Mediterranean.

Christie Wood is a getting a divorce in London from her Stones guitarist Ronnie Wood whose girlfriend Jo Howard gave birth to his son, Wood and Mrs. Howard have been together for two years in Los Angeles. She is also waiting for a divorce so they can marry.

With 30 years of marriage behind them, Anne Jackson and Ted Lash might be expected to have to hide from one another. Miss Jackson says she's been on a book, "Early Stages," the last four years and "I'm living it one big, enormous sea from Eli." Before rushing off to the couple's New York apartment for a rehearsal of a revival of "Diary of Anne Frank," in the couple will star with their daughters, Roberta and Katherine. Miss Jackson explained her nervousness. "Eli and I made an agreement four years ago that neither any other member of the immediate family would read the diary before Little Brown published next spring. This was so I would feel inhibited about writing my own book. Everyone has to wait until the book is published." The actress said, "I'm chronicling her growing up in the Depression."

Comedian Bob Hope says it was Fatty Arbuckle who helped him get his start in show business in a touring vaudeville show called Curly's Jolly Folies. Hope, in an interview with Jack LaBette on NBC's "American Alive," recalled how he started in show business at 14 doing a skit of Charlie Chaplin. Hope, 75, says he has no intention of retiring. He said he finds laughter the best therapy for growing old. He also complimented former first lady Betty Ford on her facility and said, "When she came home from the hospital she asked Jerry, 'Do you love me?' and he said, 'Yes, but if my wife finds out she'll kill me.'"

French composer Olivier Messiaen has entered a Bordeaux hospital for treatment of an acute disorder of the urinary tract. His family said Messiaen, who will be 70 next month, will be moved to Paris Monday to undergo surgery. The composer was quoted as saying he planned to cancel all engagements until January.

Emmanuel Vitria, 58, the world's longest living heart transplant survivor, celebrates the 10th anniversary of his new heart in Marseille Tuesday. Vitria received the heart of a 20-year-old marine killed in a car crash. He was France's seventh transplant patient and the fourth in one week. Once confined to a life of constant rest because of heart disease, Vitria now swims, cycles

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

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